

February 4 1977

Five pence

# THE TIMES

When is a student not a student?  
Bernard Levin, p 14

## W devolution Bill clause y clear way r guillotine

Parliament has decided to suspend the stage of the Scotland and Wales Bill Thursday and to offer a new clause, and appendices on the referendums in to gain support for a guillotine. Scots electors will each be asked one and the results will be treated as binding.

## The question only in which referendum

And behind that cliché lay the calculations of government business managers that once the questions for the referendums and details of how they will be conducted have been published many Labour MPs who are stubbornly refusing a commitment to support a guillotine on the Bill will feel that they are no longer justified in standing between the Scottish and Welsh people and their own chosen destiny.

Mr Foot and the government business managers have in mind two Commons days on the referendum section of the Bill; and everybody at Westminster takes for granted that, with that hurdle overcome, the Government will rush into a timetable motion. Nevertheless Mr Foot accepts that the introduction of the new material in the Bill commits him to extending the allotment of Commons time on the Bill from 30 days in all to 32 days. So far seven days have been devoured, and only three of 115 clauses have been covered.

Mrs Thatcher will argue that the new material necessitates a second-reading debate, not least because its mere introduction belatedly by the Government indicates its constitutional and political importance. Next week, therefore, the Opposition will vote against the procedural motion to be moved by Mr Foot, unless he has a burst of non-partisan generosity and offers three days on referendums.

Mr Foot's words last night that the votes of the Scottish and Welsh electorates in the referendums will be conclusive. If one country votes "Yes" and the other "No", the Government will accept the verdict as binding. The model for the referendums will be the EEC ballot, although there is no intention that the Government should ask the taxpayer to foot the bill for any devolution campaigns.

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New clause, page 2

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New clause, page 2

## Callaghan appeals to MPs for support

The Prime Minister intervened after Mr Foot had twice asserted that he had not entered into any deals or bargains on the Bill. He explained that after Mr Steel, the Liberal leader, had put forward five points on which Liberals sought concessions, he had met Mr Steel to tell him why those five points were not acceptable to the Government.

Mr Callaghan, evidently sensing some implied criticism of Mr Foot in the earlier part of the discussion, emphasized that one in the PLE should think that Mr Foot was isolated.

Backbench criticism, page 2

## Bank takes action to halt interest rate slide

By John Whitmore  
Financial Correspondent

The cost of bank borrowing was cut by a further half percentage point yesterday; but the Bank of England took steps to ensure that the recent decline in the general level of interest rates is temporarily halted.

The Bank, which announced that its own minimum lending rate was being reduced from 12½ to 12 per cent, also said it was suspending, at least for the moment, the mechanism by which market forces determined the level of M.L.R.

In recent weeks these market forces have been driving down interest rates, and consequently M.L.R., far more quickly than the authorities wished.

In total, M.L.R. has now come down by 3 per cent from last October's crisis level of 15 per cent. But during January the pace of the fall accelerated sharply. Last Friday the rate was cut by a full percentage point, much against the Bank's will.

The downward pressure on interest rates since the turn of the year has come about largely as a result of the successful underpinning of sterling in the foreign exchange markets.

This made British interest rates look far too high in comparison with those overseas—and, as Wednesday's official reserves figures showed, attracted large inflows of foreign funds into the country.

The authorities, however, take the view that if the still sufficient potential problems ahead to make it desirable that interest rates fall only gradually. In particular, they are concerned about the continuing balance of payments deficit in the first half of the current year and the negotiations for the next round of pay policy.

What they do not wish to see is a repeat of last year's pattern. Then interest rates fell sharply in the early months, subsequently had to be lifted steeply at the end of the summer as the Government ran into fresh sterling problems and the funding of the Government's deficit came to a halt.

What the Bank of England's decision means, in effect, is a return to the time being to the old Bank rate system by which the Bank specifies its minimum lending rate—the rediscount rate of the lender of last resort—rather than allow a rate to be forced upon it by market pressures.

Ahead of yesterday's announcement, the further fall in interest rates in the money markets had made it look inevitable that M.L.R. would be forced down below 12 per cent this week, and it was this threat that forced the Bank to intervene.

Had M.L.R. been forced down below the 12 per cent level, the clearing banks would almost certainly have cut their base lending rates by a full point. As it is, they have cut them from 13 to 12½ per cent.

This will mean overdraft costs of 13½ per cent for blue chip industrial borrowers and, in most cases, of 15½ to 17½ per cent for personal loans.

At the same time, the banks announced that they were cutting their deposit rates from 9½ to 9 per cent. This will be further good news for the building societies, who have already received four successive cuts in mortgage rates. The building societies have had engineered changes in the Derge which had led to the effective demotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Although some shooting was reported to have come from the area near the former parliament building, the main clash obviously occurred within the Derge headquarters. — Reuters and Agence France-Presse.

The men executed were all understood to be members of a newly-created executive committee of the Derge. They included Captain Alemayehu Haile and Captain Moges Wolde-Michael, who, informed sources said, had engineered changes in the Derge which had led to the effective demotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam.

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Parade of promises: This Delhi poster shows some of the 20 points that make up Mrs Gandhi's programme for the people. Leading article, page 15. Report, page 10.

## Mr Crosland bends under Commons pressure

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent  
Westminster

Yesterday's emergency debate on the 400 Rhodesian pupils removed from their mission school and taken into Botswana, appears to have had the effect of placing a strick of dynamite underneath Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

Although Mr Crosland had told the Commons that he was not prepared to make representations to anyone on this matter until he had discovered the correct version of what had happened, MPs were informed yesterday that representations had in fact been made to Botswana and also to the International Red Cross and to the British High Commissioner in Gaborone.

Intervening in the closing moments of the debate, Mr Crosland explained that the British High Commission had raised the matter with Botswana three times since Tuesday. He had asked our mission in Geneva to get in touch with the International Red Cross, and the British Government had now been told that the Red Cross would be granted access to the children.

Two parents had asked to go from Rhodesia to see their children, and the Botswana authorities said that if the parents persuaded them to go back to Rhodesia, no obstacle would be placed in their way.

The Foreign Secretary told the House that this was one of the most horrifying things to have been done to children throughout history. But, he pointed out, the alternative version from Botswana was that repeated interrogations at the school by Rhodesian soldiers, had forced the children to form a committee. After further interrogations, they had decided to march across the border and, according to Botswana, the children did not want to go back.

But the affair has done little to enhance Mr Crosland's reputation and Conservative MPs were quick to condemn him for his apparent lack of concern until spurred into action by Mr Ronald Bell, Tory MP for Beaconsfield, who asked for the emergency debate.

There are conflicting views in the Commons about Mr Bell and his motives, but there can be little doubt, if one is to take Mr Crosland at his word, that little would have been done but for this cry to arms.

In the words of Mr John Davies, from the Tory front bench, the Foreign Secretary's "serene, Olympian" demeanour and his dismissal of this matter as just another border incident which has stirred up a hornet's nest of protest.

As often happens on these occasions, this was the sort of debate that gives politicians a bad name. Good and evil depended very much on which side of the political fence the MP happened to be standing, and many of the arguments would have carried more weight if there had been condemnation of murders and atrocities on both sides of the Rhodesian border.

Intentionally or unintentionally, the fate of the 400 children was too often forgotten in the anxiety of MPs to widen the issue into a more general debate on the southern African situation. But, in the end, the Tory attack homed in on Mr Crosland.

Defending the Foreign Secretary, Mr Rowlands, the Minister of State, said Sir Setecet Khama, President of Botswana, was one of Britain's oldest and most esteemed friends in Africa. He was sure he would do everything possible to satisfy world opinion that the welfare of the children had been properly safeguarded.

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Parliamentary report, page 4

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## Ethiopian head of state executed

Addis Ababa, Feb 3.—Brigadier-General Teferi Bante, the Ethiopian head of state, and six other members of the ruling military council were executed today, Addis Ababa radio announced.

The announcement said the seven had been executed for being connected with the underground Marxist group, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party.

It was made after the radio had reported a coup attempt at the Grand Palace headquarters of the military council, known as the Derge, here today. The council was said to have foiled the attempt by "anti-Government and anti-revolutionary elements".

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## James Slater cleared of misusing £4m

James Slater, aged 47, the financier, was cleared at Guildhall Justice-Room, London, yesterday on summonses under the Companies Act. The bench rejected a defence application for £3,000 costs.

Mr Slater, former chief of the Slater, Walker group, of Backhills, Essex, Surrey, had pleaded not guilty to misusing more than £4m by share deals in his own companies. He said afterwards: "I am happy. I would love a holiday and now I am free to take one."

The dismissal of his application for costs "reflected the fact that there were areas of criticism of his company". Mr John Mathew, for the defence of Mr Slater, said the share transactions had been carried out openly on Mr Slater's orders in the interests of the group and its shareholders.

Mr Keith Simpson, prosecuting for the Department of Trade, had said the Crown did not agree that the leading of money in the 15 summonses was in the ordinary course of the company's business. The merchant bank that financed the share deals was a wholly owned Slater, Walker Securities subsidiary. Slater, Walker Securities owned Bin, a share-dealing company, and thus in effect bought shares in itself. Bin Securities was at all relevant times overdrawn.

Last week Mr Slater was freed after a 14-day hearing in which the Singapore Government sought his extradition.

He said last night: "There are two areas in which I have been publicly criticized and my critics have been proved wrong. The first hearing was obviously an ordeal. Today's did not have such an impact, although I was concerned."

He had denied 15 summonses arising from a Department of Trade inquiry into the financial affairs of the Slater, Walker Group and its banking subsidiary, saved from collapse by a £40m Bank of England guarantee.

The summonses, each carrying a maximum fine of £100, alleged that Mr Slater broke the Companies Act by financial aid to a related company.

Sir Hugh Womner, the chairman, said: "We have reached the conclusion that the summonses should be dismissed."

Mr Slater told reporters that he still owes £1m. Asked how he could meet his lawyers' bills, he said: "I have got good friends who happen to believe in me."

Of his future, he said: "I think I can operate in business now with no harm to my reputation."

"I have made an arrangement with my creditors. They are prepared to wait for their money, and they have a reasonable expectation of getting it back."

Police officers and auditors are investigating allegations of "irregularities" by members of the staff employed at the Highgate works depot of the London Borough of Haringey's direct-labour civil engineering department. Tens of thousands of pounds are said to be involved.

The council confirmed yesterday that its chief auditor is carrying out an investigation. Scotland Yard said it is investigating allegations made against certain employees at Haringey council.

Twelve men employed at the Highgate depot, which carries out sewerage and highways work, have made detailed statements to the police about private building work being carried out in council time, by council employees using council materials and equipment.

They have also alleged that members of staff have been booking workers in for overtime when no overtime work was done.

One of the workers at the depot maintains that he was dismissed after going to the police. He has since been reinstated, but has been suspended pending the outcome of the investigations. Another worker has asked to be suspended, and a third has asked to resign.

## Fire-bomb damage in bookshop

Bomb damage discovered at a London bookshop yesterday was caused by two small incendiary devices, it was stated. The police suspect they were planted in the shop by terrorists last Friday.

The devices were found at Clendie Gilpe's, James Street, Oxford Street, close to the area where 13 other bombs were placed in shops and employment agencies in the West End.

The police said they thought the incendiaries ignited last Saturday but remained undischarged until staff were moving box shelves yesterday.

The devices caused little damage.

Police officers and auditors are investigating allegations of "irregularities" by members of the staff employed at the Highgate works depot of the London Borough of Haringey's direct-labour civil engineering department. Tens of thousands of pounds are said to be involved.

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## Rugby ends fagging, but chores continue

By Philip Howard

Rugby is giving up fagging, which is as startling a departure as if Burton-upon-Trent were to give up brewing, or the Quorn were to give up chasing foxes.

Fagging, like flogging, has been fading away in most public schools over the past twenty years. At Eton it has ended in some houses and survives in others only as a ceremonial vestige.

But for Rugby to abandon fagging is news to make Old Brooke and Flashman turn in their graves. Thomas Hughes's masterpiece made Rugby School under Dr Arnold an influential example for the rest of the public-school system, with its ideals of cold baths, Christianity, cricket and fagging. The object, according to Dr Arnold, was to make the boys "crude gentlemen, of manly conduct and moral thoughtfulness".

According to Hughes's life-like fiction in *Tom Brown's School Days*, fagging under Dr Arnold was elaborate and laborious ritual. From supper until 9 o'clock three fags stood in the passages and answered any preceptor who called.

Fag racing to his study door, the last-comer having to do the work.

That consisted generally of going to the buttery for beer and bread and cheese ("for the great men did not sup with the rest, but had each his own willow-branch in his study or fifth-form room"), cleaning candlesticks and putting in new candles, toasting cheese, bottling beer and carrying messages about the house.

Besides that night work, each preceptor had shares or four fags especially allotted to him, of whom he was supposed to be the guide, philosopher and friend.

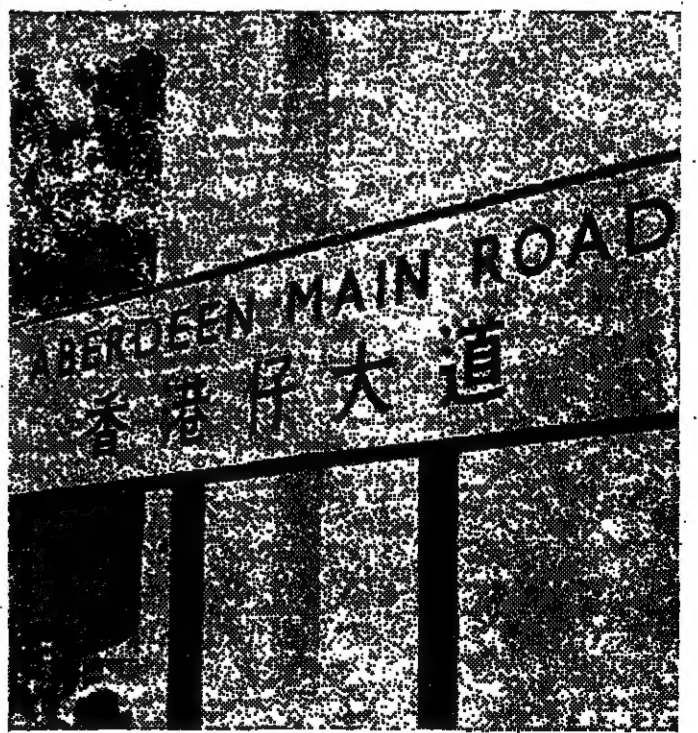
In those stern old days of stiff upper lips and loss of lower jaws, fags were also expected to lay out breakfast, black boots, clean knives and forks and get up early to raise fishing lines: which their fag-masters had left baited overnight.

In recent years the duties have grown progressively arduous, and fagging confined to general tidying up. The difficulty about ending fagging has always been that those who have served their turn as fags have been reluctant to give up their turn as masters.

Rugby School's magazine, *Metemorphosis*, in its latest issue, says that fagging will have ended within a year. Paradoxically, however, the end of fagging in the public schools is not reducing the amount of housework extracted from the little victims. There is a shortage of domestic staff and the need to economize means that all boys have to make beds, wash up, clean and do jobs undreamt of by those eager little conformists Tom Brown and Scud East.

Jubilee souvenir

The Times will mark the Queen's silver jubilee by publishing tomorrow a special souvenir celebrating, in words and pictures, a successful and popular reign, as well as the private woman behind the Monarchy, the equally successful wife and mother of four children.



## WHERE IN THE WORLD WILL YOU FIND STANDARD CHARTERED?

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## Masira tells pulled Angola

Angolan Government, in an act of its involvement in war, claims its forces of did have conquered the along with the two pro-Liberal groups. But it did the spectacular successes (major victory over the se it was giving only to the southern-based

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## Investigation of riot prison allegations

Humbly Grove police have begun to investigate allegations of assault made by more than 20 inmates of Hull prison after the riot there last summer. Further prisoners' accounts of the incident, which have been received by *The Times*, endorse the allegations of brutality by prison officers published yesterday.

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## Unemployment in Germany soars 14%

Unemployment in West Germany soared by 14.6 per cent last month. The number of unemployed at the end of January was 1,248,900, compared with 1,090,000 a month earlier. The unions' federation reiterated demands for an increased public spending programme.

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## Union leaders: "Frightening facts"

about union leaders have been sent to Mr Callaghan by the Labour Democratic Alliance, a right-wing Labour organisation.

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## Police inquiry at council's works depot

By Diana Geddes

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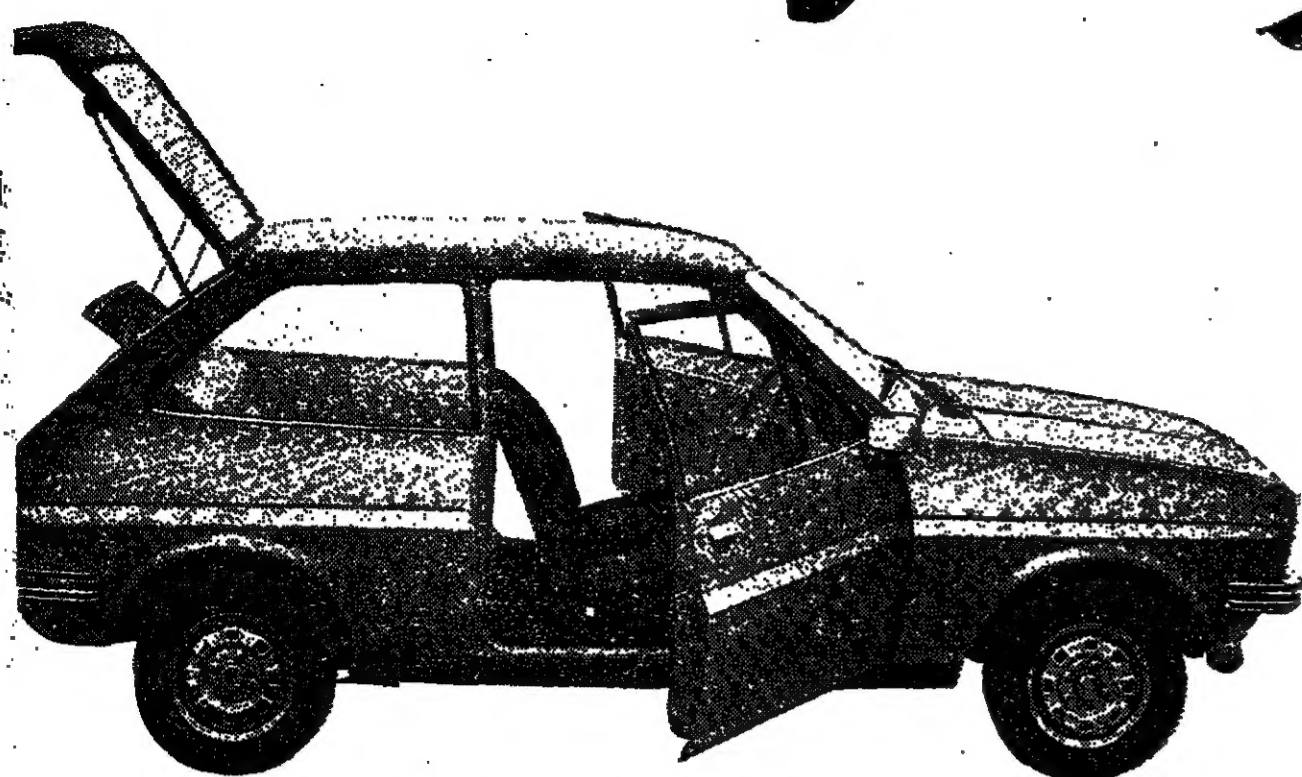
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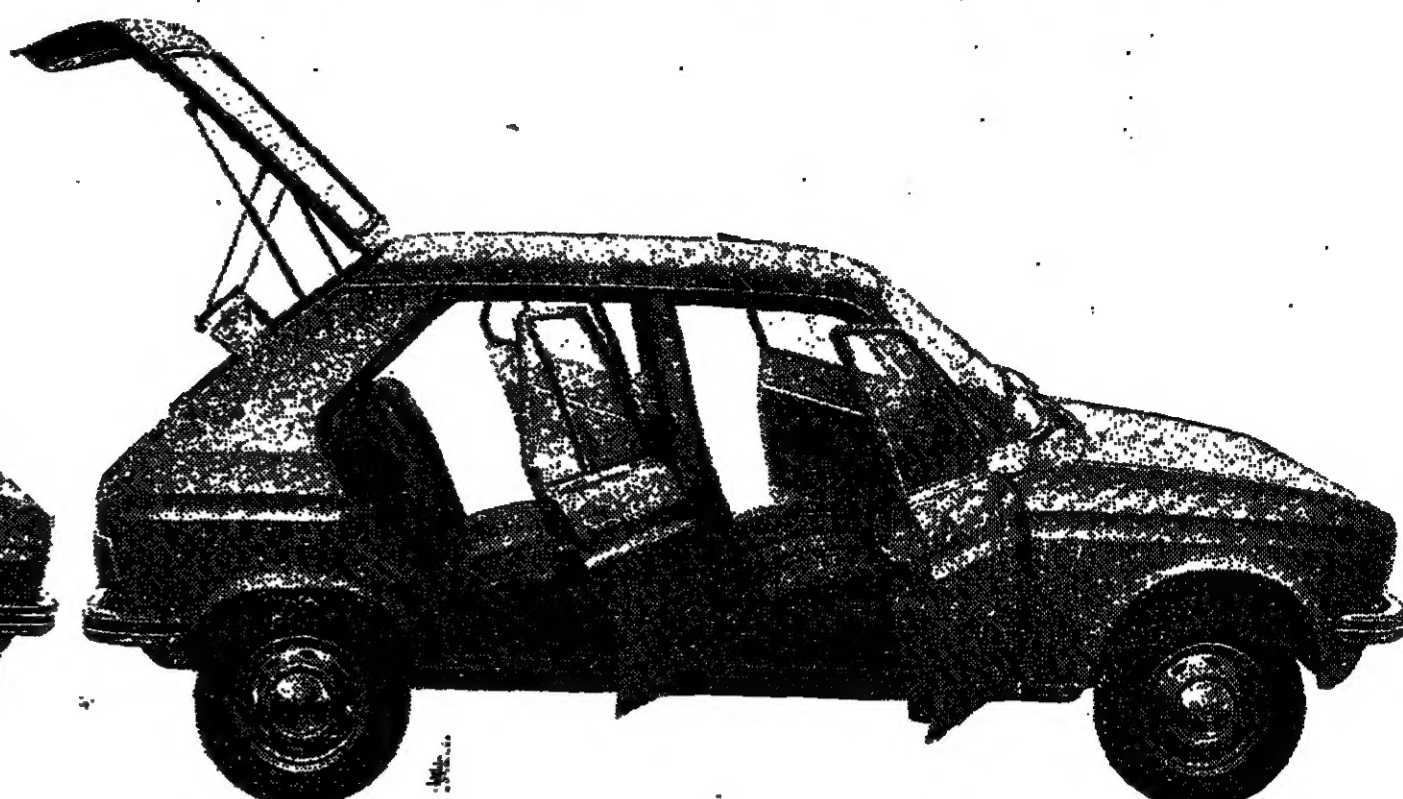
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# Two great cars with you in mind



The 3-door Ford Fiesta L £2,079



The 5-door Peugeot 104 GL £2,059

this one sets you thinking, give this one a little more thought.

Yes, as from today there are two great hatchbacks, both designed with you and your requirements in mind. They are similar in many aspects, not surprising though as both were designed and built after exhaustive studies had been carried out to determine your motoring needs.

It is logical therefore, that both would be front wheel driven, almost identical in size, internally and externally, would have similar power output, engine performance and petrol economy, giving a high degree of passenger comfort, and offering the combination of a saloon passenger car and a family shopping car at home in town and equally happy on the motorway. Also that both manufacturers would offer various models and engine options to suit all customer needs.

Nevertheless, it was inevitable that there would be some differences and there are.

To start with, we at Peugeot decided to offer our customers *five wide opening doors with wide opening windows* on each passenger door.

Our research engineers, who have gained their experience in designing the power units for our executive range of saloons, recommended a *pressure cast, aluminium, overhead cam, five bearing engine* for the 104. Therefore, a brand new, vast factory was constructed to build this engine. The weight saved by using this light weight material was distributed elsewhere in the car.

As mentioned, passenger comfort was uppermost in our minds and so we selected an *all round independent suspension system* with a wheel base of 95 inches so that our passengers would sit between the wheels rather than over them.

To ensure fewer visits to the tyre stockists, we selected 13 inch wheels even though a smaller size would have been less expensive to manufacture. It is seldom that radial tyres (we and Ford fit them as standard) puncture. Nevertheless, it may happen so we conveniently located our *spare wheel in the engine compartment*, so that it may be reached *without removing luggage*, thus leaving the loading area completely free.

Furthermore, so that maximum loads could be carried, we designed our rear seat to convert flat to give a *continuous loading surface* right up to the front seats.

Coming back to similarities, both cars are covered by a simple, straight forward 12 month, unlimited mileage, guarantee.

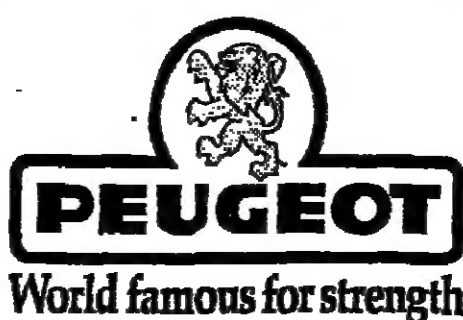
The choice then is yours, from two great cars in the hatchback range, both priced almost identically and very competitively.

Why not take a test drive in the Peugeot 104 and see what our differences mean and at the same time, look at the sporty three door 104 ZS Coupé.



## The Peugeot 104

104 GL Saloon £2,059 104 SL Saloon £2,339 104 ZS Coupé £2,415  
Recommended retail price including VAT, car tax and seat belts; excluding delivery charges and number plates. Prices correct at time of going to Press.



	Fiesta L	104 GL •
all Length	140.4"	141"
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	45	44.5
consumption: constant 56 mph town (h government test procedures)	47.7 34.3	47 32.4
peed	85 mph	84 mph

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NEWS

# For training and salaries for ing lawyers criticized vidence to royal commission

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tution of the "principal",  
the solicitor with whom the  
graduate is articled.  
Too often, the conference  
says, it hears of graduates  
whose principals have been  
either fulfilling or unable to  
provide satisfactory training.  
But because of the difficulty  
of obtaining places as articled  
clerks, demand for which has  
exceeded supply for many  
years, graduates rarely feel  
able to complain.  
The conference is concerned  
about the low salaries, usually  
paid to graduate articled clerks.  
This demeans the profession in  
the sight of outsiders, it says.  
It means that it fails to recruit  
"some very able people", who  
are attracted by higher rewards  
elsewhere. It also lays the  
profession open to the charge of  
bias in favour of those whose  
private means or parental sub-  
sidies enable them to survive  
the first few years of training.  
The conference does not wish  
to accuse of cupidity or selfish-  
ness solicitors who act as  
principals. It is aware that  
solicitors have businesses to  
run, and that it is probably only  
towards the end of the two-year  
training period that the output  
of an articled clerk begins to  
exceed even the comparatively  
low salary he or she receives.  
While it is desirable on social  
grounds for solicitors to be  
obliged to pay a graduate articled  
clerk a minimum salary of,  
say, £2,000 a year, there is a  
danger that that could result in  
a further reduction of the num-  
ber of articled clerkships avail-  
able.

The conference believes that  
the fact that training costs  
money, the benefits of which are  
not immediately recoverable,  
lies at the root of the difficulties  
over training.  
It rejects any suggestion that  
remedies for such difficulties  
should be worked out by the  
profession itself. The conference  
is not the only group outside  
the profession that has drawn  
the attention of the Law Society  
to the present unsatisfactory  
state of affairs, it says. Reforms  
have been considered, but no  
effective action had been taken.  
"Over the years we have been  
very disappointed at the failure  
of the Law Society to tackle the  
problems which have emerged",  
it says. It believes it is essen-  
tial that training be made the  
responsibility of a body inde-  
pendent of the Law Society.  
It proposes that a legal train-  
ing board be set up, composed  
of lay members and representa-  
tives of all sides of the legal  
profession, including trainees.  
The board should be em-  
powered to impose a levy on all  
practising solicitors, organiza-  
tions employing solicitors, and  
on all practising barristers to  
make grants to firms and heads  
of chambers that provide train-  
ing of an acceptable standard  
and pay salaries above an  
agreed minimum. (Barristers at  
present receive no remuneration  
during their first year of pupila-  
ge.)  
The board would also take  
responsibility for awarding  
grants to law students on a uni-  
form national basis.

## Further attempt today to end fortnight-old strike at Windscale

# Stoppage costs £14,000 a day in lost sales from electricity

From John Chartres  
Windscale

A further attempt is to be  
made tonight to end the fort-  
night-old dispute involving  
nearly 4,000 workers at the  
nuclear fuel reprocessing plant  
and two power stations at  
Windscale, Cumbria.  
The stoppage is costing the  
government-owned company,  
British Nuclear Fuels, and the  
Atomic Energy Authority  
£14,000 a day in lost revenue  
from the electricity industry  
alone. Both the Calder Hall  
nuclear power station and the  
experimental advanced gas-  
cooled reactor at Windscale  
usually supply current to the  
national grid.  
Although full safety precau-  
tions have been maintained, the  
stoppage might prejudice long-  
term negotiations for £500m  
worth of overseas business re-

processing fuel from Japanese  
and European power stations.  
The negotiations are clouded by  
last year's public response to  
proposals to build an oxide fuel  
reprocessing plant, which will  
now be subject to a prolonged  
public inquiry if proceeded  
with.  
The BNFL management is re-  
luctant to make public comment  
while negotiations are at a deli-  
cate stage, but yesterday it was  
disclosed that national officers  
of all the unions involved, as  
well as members of the com-  
pany's senior management from  
Warrington and London, will  
attend tonight's meeting.  
Shop stewards and workers,  
however, have no inhibitions  
about discussing the dispute,  
which they say is the culmina-  
tion of several years of frus-  
tration at low wage rates. What  
they allege has been a steady

deterioration in what were once  
excellent relations with the  
management.  
Mr William Maxwell, the  
works convener, said the men  
were angry and that there was  
nothing he and his fellow  
stewards could have done to  
prevent the stoppage last week.  
He and other union officials  
were among the most convinc-  
ing supporters of the company's  
expansion scheme during last  
year's "national debate". Mr  
Maxwell said they were now  
deeply hurt at the manage-  
ment's attitudes.  
According to Mr Maxwell and  
other stewards, simmering re-  
sentment at "take home pay  
rates of about £37 a week came  
to a head when the manage-  
ment refused to pay men who  
reported for work last Wednes-  
day, but were not allowed to  
enter radiation risk areas be-

cause of an earlier stoppage by  
32 employees who issue protec-  
tive clothing.  
He said the "change room"  
men's sudden strike for a  
doubling of their 70p a week  
hazard allowance was strongly  
condemned by the shop  
stewards. Trouble broke out  
first because a thousand men  
were sent home with, at most,  
only an hour's pay, and then  
because the management re-  
fused facilities for a meeting.  
Yesterday other shop  
stewards and workers who were  
maintaining a strict picket  
pointed to anomalies between  
the money earned by men work-  
ing for private contractors and  
their own rates as direct em-  
ployees of BNFL. Contractors'  
men, they said, were paid sub-  
stantial bonuses ostensibly for  
working in hazardous condi-  
tions on the site.

They also pointed to the  
differentials between their own  
conditions as industrial work-  
ers and those of the staff. One  
skilled craftsman said that his  
foreman earned £40 a week  
more than he did. "If we had  
black skins, this firm would  
find itself in front of the Race  
Relations Board for gross dis-  
crimination", one shop stew-  
ard said. A thousand men em-  
ployed by private contractors  
are among the total who have  
stopped work.  
Many workers think that as  
employees of a government-  
owned industry they are taking  
more than a fair share of the  
brunt of pay policy, particu-  
larly when they rub shoulders  
with men employed by private  
contractors who seem to be able  
to find ways round the present  
restraints.

## Genetic safeguard changed after protest

By Clive Cookson  
of The Times Higher  
Education Supplement

The Health and Safety Com-  
mission has rewritten its defi-  
nition of genetic manipulation  
which led to a protest from  
scientists when draft regula-  
tions for the control of ge-  
netic engineering were pub-  
lished last year.  
The earlier definition was  
contained in a regulation that  
read: "No person shall carry  
on any activity intended to  
alter, or likely to alter, the  
genetic constitution of any  
micro-organism unless he has  
given to the Health and Safety

Executive notice . . . of his  
intention to carry on that  
activity."  
Many biologists are horrified  
by the extension of bureau-  
cratic interference that the  
regulation seemed to involve.  
Almost any experiment involv-  
ing microbes would have been  
subject to official control,  
whether or not potentially dan-  
gerous new techniques were  
being used.  
The rule that the Health and  
Safety Commission intends to  
put in its place reads: "No  
person shall carry on any  
activity which by using bio-  
chemical manipulation of extra-  
cellular nucleic acids, is inten-

ded or likely (a) to insert ge-  
netic information into organisms,  
and (b) to circumvent the nat-  
ural barriers to such insertions,  
and (c) to propagate that infor-  
mation, unless notice has been  
given."  
Professor S. J. Pirt, of Queen  
Elizabeth College, London, a  
leading critic of the original  
proposal, said the tighter and  
more technical new definition  
seemed reasonable but he  
wished to see the whole of the  
revised regulations.  
One matter that will have to  
be cleared up is the relationship  
between the Health and Safety  
Executive and the new Genetic  
Manipulation Advisory Group.

## Rail season-ticket fraud costs cashier £360

From Our Correspondent  
Southend

A computer was able to de-  
fraud British Rail out of £679.76  
in fares for a year by using  
the "short season" method,  
magistrates at Southend, Essex,  
were told yesterday.  
Alan Dunn, aged 30, a cashier,  
of Rubens Close, Shoeburyness,  
admitted evading most of his  
twice-daily fare on two days last  
November and asked the court  
to consider 482 similar offences.  
Mr John Philpott, for the pro-  
secution, said Mr Dunn bought  
one season ticket valid between

Shoeburyness and Southend  
Central in his own name and  
another under a false identity  
between Stepping East and Fen-  
church Street, thus evading the  
fare in between.  
Mr Philpott said Mr Dunn  
was caught out by an alert rail-  
way detective, who followed him  
from his home to the City one  
morning and back again the  
same night. He saw him pro-  
duce two separate seasons.  
Mr Dunn was fined a total  
of £50 with £10 costs and  
ordered to pay £300 compensa-  
tion to British Rail.

## 'Marxist bias' in Open University course

In  
sading course for  
dents at the Open  
as been criticized  
Julius Gould, of  
University, as being  
Marxist bias that it  
disservice to the  
d to its students.  
third criticism of  
Marxism in the uni-  
ses since last July,  
Noble, one of the  
course tutors,  
social science  
containing "ideo-  
logy" and "pro-  
nasquering as  
er Dr Hugh Free-  
ulant psychiatrist,  
n article in *The*  
t 10 course units  
alleged had a  
s. He said some  
iversity's teachers  
essing non-Marxist  
who is a professor  
y, writes about  
," *Schooling and*  
an article in to-  
t *The Times Edu-*  
cument. The  
six blocks and Dr  
criticisms refer  
block of the course,  
be called "School-  
ism".  
or the block has  
ed as *A Sociologi-*  
Dr Gould writes:  
usions to the book  
y one central over-  
riding theme: that of hostility  
to what it calls capitalism and  
the liberal ideology of educa-  
tion."  
Dr Roger Dale, Open Uni-  
versity lecturer in the sociology  
of education and one of the  
editors of the book, said Dr  
Gould's criticisms did not take  
into account two other readers  
for the course being published  
at the same time.  
Neither *The Process of*  
*Schooling* nor *School in Society*  
had a Marxist approach. The  
book *Schooling and Capitalism*  
was by no means exclusively  
Marxist. "The course would  
not be balanced if it did not  
contain a Marxist element. But  
to suggest that this is all it  
contains is not true", he said.  
In his article Dr Gould com-  
plains that the block elevates  
socialist grievances into funda-  
mental truths. It was not the  
Open University's business to  
pass off that fallacy as truth.  
The book, placed at the  
beginning of the course of  
its students in the service of  
one perspective without discus-  
sing the alternatives adequately,  
Dr Gould complains.  
He asks: "What service is  
rendered to a student by setting  
up, early in a course of study,  
a model of a virtuous, non-  
problematic Marxism against a  
straw-man liberalism upon  
which every form of social  
grievance and alienation can be  
so readily projected?"

## University prospects better oman applicants

ization  
it  
have a slightly  
of getting univer-  
sity men, according  
report of the Uni-  
versity Council for  
published yesterday.  
is from women to  
increased from 30  
total to 36 per  
cent 1967 and 1976.  
age of admissions  
om just under 30  
14.  
says a higher pro-  
portion qualified in  
medicine, engineer-  
ing and technology  
are being  
universities than  
with a "tentative  
that the prospects  
among applicants  
ing to take a uni-  
are now slightly  
better for women than men.  
The report for the years 1975-  
76 shows that the proportion of  
overseas students seeking uni-  
versity places in Britain has  
risen from 9.5 per cent to 14.2  
per cent since 1967.  
It confirms the evidence in  
bulletins from the council pub-  
lished since last October which  
indicate a marked swing among  
students towards engineering  
and technology. More students  
are now interested in agricul-  
ture, forestry, business manage-  
ment studies and accountancy,  
while fewer wish to study the  
social sciences.  
That is seen to suggest that  
candidates are alert to general  
considerations about career  
prospects.  
UCCA 14th report 1975-76 (PO Box  
28, Cheltenham, Gloucester GL50  
1HX. Price 65p).

## ter was murdered after ing will, QC says

Baridon, aged 92,  
dressmaker, was  
her lodger and his  
hanging her will,  
Alban's Crown  
rdshire, was told  
he was drugged  
pills in her Oval  
smothered, it was  
She began nagging him to kill  
the old lady and inherit the  
money.  
"Lammin changed his doctor  
the day before Miss Baridon  
was killed, and persuaded him  
to prescribe Mogadon and  
Valium tablets, which he mixed  
with the old lady's Ovaltine",  
counsel said.  
"Miss Baridon began vomit-  
ing, and Lammin panicked."  
Mrs. Bailey arrived and either  
put a pillow over Miss Baridon's  
face, or pinched her nose,  
causing her to die of suffoca-  
tion. The doctor was satisfied  
that she had died of natural  
causes.  
In a post-mortem examination  
a pathologist could find nothing  
to indicate that Miss Baridon  
had died other than through  
natural causes.  
A man who had seen Mr  
Lammin put the drug in the  
Ovaltine told the police, counsel  
said. Two or three weeks earlier  
Mr Lammin had attempted to  
kill Miss Baridon by putting  
caustic soda in her soup, but  
she did not drink it.  
The couple had considered  
three ways of killing Miss Bar-  
idon—by giving her salmon that  
had been allowed to go bad;  
poisoning her, and tripping her  
down the stairs.

## Nº 51 in a series

# Dining in and around London is so enjoyable with the American Express Card.



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call American Express on 01-637 8600.

Ristorante San Martino  
This elegant Romanesque-style restaurant in the heart  
of the Strand gives the diner a choice of four dining areas.  
There is the simple, classic atmosphere of the White Room;  
wrought ironwork and potted plants in the Pink Room; a  
farmhouse style decor in the Alpine Room; and some  
attractive Titian originals and reproductions in the Titian  
Room. The mainly Italian menu is equally varied and  
French and English specialities are also served.  
Try the Quails with Rice or the Gigot of Lamb with  
onions, peppers and white sauce. The wine list  
has both Italian and French wines. The Ristorante  
San Martino is at 46-47 St. Martin's Lane, London  
WC2. Reservations on 01-240 2336.

Japanese Steak House  
If you would like a pre-theatre dinner  
served by slippered 'Geisha' girls in  
colourful cotton kimonos this is for you. The  
tables (unique in this country) have a flat  
central gas griddle on which the food is  
cooked. Before the meal, have a long and  
intricate cocktail and round it off with kyoto  
—plum wine, almond liqueur, crème de cacao  
and cream. You can enjoy a prime Scotch  
Steak, try the famous beef Sukiyaki, the  
delicious oriental chicken or succulent fillets  
of pork Shogayaki. The Japanese Steak House  
is at 22 Dean Street, London W1.  
Reservations on 01-437 6630.

Mes Amis  
A new restaurant not far from Harrods with a Provencal  
atmosphere and cuisine. The attractive decor is of a French  
mediterranean style with a skilful use of mirrors and foliage.  
The French Provencal menu is as excellent as the service  
and the restaurant has already achieved a fine reputation.  
Try a speciality dish like Aubergine Au Four and the  
Cotelettes d'agneau 'Mes Amis'. There is a good wine menu  
with some notable vintages like Chateau de Fels. Mes Amis  
is at 31, Basil Street, London SW1. Reservations on  
01-584 4484.

The Caviar Bar  
An unusual restaurant close to Harrods but with an  
individuality all its own—and run by the Viscount Newport.  
The glass-topped chromium tables, marble topped bar and  
black and white tiled floor go well with the fish food menu.  
Speciality dishes are caviar, lobster and smoked salmon.  
Caviar is also sold retail. A light lunch of pressed caviar,  
the cheese board and an excellent bottle of wine will not  
break the bank. You might prefer bisque de homard or  
turtle soup, followed by smoked sturgeon or smoked trout,  
a green salad and fresh fruit or a selection of cheeses.  
Special wines include Champagne 66 Krug and Russian and  
Polish Frosted Vodka. The Caviar Bar is at 22 Brompton  
Road, London SW1. Reservations on 01-589 8772.

Pennyhill Park  
Pennyhill Park, near Bagshot, stands in 18 acres of  
beautiful Surrey parkland. Once a millionaire's country  
manor house, now a magnificent hotel, Pennyhill Park  
invites non-residents to dine amidst candlelit Tudor  
splendour in the Latymer Room. The cuisine is traditionally  
and superbly French (complemented by a distinguished  
wine list) but intriguing mavericks include an Indonesian  
speciality. It is wise to book—ring Bagshot 71774.

Lythe Hill Hotel 'Auberge de France'  
Set in 14 acres overlooking Blackdown National Trust  
Woodland, the 15th century Auberge de France offers superb  
service personally supervised by Monsieur Max, and an  
interesting and varied menu. Many of the dishes are specially  
prepared for you at your table. The large wine cellars boast  
a distinguished selection of vintage and chateau-bottled  
clarets and champagne. Lythe Hill Hotel is at Petworth  
Road, Haslemere. Reservations on Haslemere 4131.



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## HOME NEWS

## Accusation of breaking free-trade rules with subsidy of £1m per week

## Britain defies EEC in defence of pig market

By Hugh Clayton  
Agricultural Correspondent

Britain has shown in paying a subsidy to its pig farmers that it is no more squeamish than some of the original Six members of the EEC about breaking Community rules. Today marks the deadline for the British Government to send a formal answer to the European Commission's charge of breaking free-trade rules.

In the eyes of Brussels the British Government, led by Mr Sillkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is twice guilty. First, it decided to pay the subsidy after little debate with Brussels. Second, it paid the subsidy after Brussels had questioned its legality.

The British defence of the payments, worth about £3.50 a pig and £1m a week altogether, has a tinfoil air about it. The subsidy might not have been necessary had a perversion of Community rules outside Britain not undermined the British pig trade.

There are about eight million pigs in the United Kingdom, with the greatest concentrations in Northern Ireland and the lowlands of England. But they

are insufficient to provide all pigmeat required. The greatest deficiencies are in processed pig, especially bacon, of which more than half of British supplies are imported.

The physical aspect of the market is straightforward, the economic one tortuous. The difference between farm prices in Britain and in other parts of the EEC is made up with payments from Community funds in order to preserve free trade. The way in which the payments are calculated for pigs means that the size of the subsidy paid to EEC suppliers

to Britain is extremely high. The British market has therefore been flooded with bacon, tinned hams and other processed pieces of pig at prices lower than those at which British meat factories can afford to sell them. In the past year prices of pigs and of pig products have not kept up with inflation. Farmers have had no incentive to increase the breeding herd, and meat factories have faced a shortage of pigs.

The European Commission has recognized the anomalous basis of payments to balance prices in Britain and elsewhere.

It will not remove the anomaly until Britain devalues the "green pound", the device which EEC farm prices are expressed in sterling.

British refusal to do that has widened the gap which the Community has to close with balancing payments. That is because the value of sterling has fallen in the 15 months since the value of the green pound was last changed.

Britain in turn refuses to devalue the green pound until pledges are made about reforming the common agricultural policy of the EEC. The European Commission says that reform and devaluation are quite separate and that neither can be made to depend on the other.

Mr Sillkin considers that free-trading rules have already been broken by the payment of excessive amounts to suppliers of processed pig abroad.

The Government decided to pay a subsidy because the country's development in the pig industry was being undermined by the weakness of the market was undermined yesterday by cuts in wholesale prices of bacon sides of as much as 21p a pound.

INDEX OF ANNUAL FARM CHANGES					
	1972	'73	'74	'75	'76
Total return on fat pigs	100	129	140	156	206
Price of all feeds used	100	143	206	201	243

INDEX OF SHOP PRICES, 1976					
	Feb	April	June	Aug	Oct
Leg of pork (av)	100	99	100	101	106
Smoked back bacon (min)	100	94	91	100	103
Smoked back bacon (max)	100	100	100	100	108
Ham (av)	100	100	101	104	104

Sources: Dept of Employment average retail prices; Annual Review of Agriculture; Cambridge Univ pig management scheme, 1976.

## New trial may close drug-law loophole

An apparent loophole in the law relating to cannabis, revealed by a Court of Appeal ruling last month, may be closed as a result of a new trial ordered by the court yesterday.

Kevin John Goodchild, aged 19, a local government clerk, cleared last month of being in possession of cannabis in the form of shredded leaves and stalks of the plant, must stand trial again, Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, said yesterday.

The charge, possession of cannabis derivatives, was originally made against Mr Goodchild, of Fareham, Hampshire, but the trial judge ordered it to remain on the file and not be proceeded with without leave of the Court of Appeal.

Mr Goodchild's conviction of possessing cannabis was quashed on January 13 because the Court of Appeal ruled that it had not been shown that the cannabis stalk and leaves came from the "flowering or fruiting tops" of the plant, possession of which is an offence under the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971.

Lord Widgery, sitting with Mr Justice Talbot and Mr Justice Slynn, said the court was anxious that the "cold point of law" raised by the charge should be decided as soon as possible at Portsmouth Crown Court.

The court yesterday certified that its decision allowing Mr Goodchild's appeal raised a point of law of general public interest, but adjourned the DPP's application for leave to appeal to the House of Lords to await the outcome of the new trial.

## Water rates will be increased in 'rich' regions

Water rates in some areas, for example, the South-east, Authority and Thames regions, including London, are to be increased as part of the Government's plan to make rates fairer.

Explaining the likely effect of the changes yesterday, Mr Howell, Minister of State, Department of Environment, said ratepayers in other areas, such as Wales, East Anglia, the South-west and Northumberland, would benefit.

Mr Howell told MPs that the average domestic annual water-rate bill would increase from £17 to £17.40; in the Severn-Trent region from £17.30 to £17.75; Yorkshire, from £17.50 to £18.10;



A device to deter motorists from parking illegally is being considered by Camden council, in London. A steel arm clamped over the bonnet of the offending vehicle ensures that the car cannot be moved unless it is driven over the six-inch teeth that "box in" the tyre. A steel plate blocks access to the wheel nuts, preventing removal.

## Surgeons 'could not justify use of rare blood'

From Our Correspondent  
Oxford

Surgeons at an Oxford hospital felt they could not justify using supplies of an extremely rare blood group for an exploratory operation that might have saved the life of a man aged 70, an Oxford inquest was told yesterday. When the man died a post-mortem examination showed that an earlier operation to replace a hip joint had left a sharp piece of setting material lodging out of the joint, which had probably severed an artery.

A verdict of death by misadventure was recorded by Mr T. E. Gardner, the coroner, on Mr Herbert Ernest Smart, of Quarry Lane, Nuneaton.

Mr Martin Conybeare, senior registrar at Nuffield Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford, said he discovered that Mr Smart's blood was of a very rare type—O rhesus positive with a very negative anti-body. There were only four units in Britain, of about a pint each, and only six in Europe. They were kept for emergency treatment of pregnant women.

Mr Gardner said: "It would have meant getting it from Sweden."

## Men questioned over Dupont chief's killing

From Christopher Walker  
Belfast

Several men were being questioned last night in connection with inquiries into the murder of Mr Jeffrey Agate, a Londonderry industrialist, which has stunned the Roman Catholic and Protestant communities throughout Northern Ireland and threatened foreign investment in Ulster.

Mr Agate, works director of the large American-owned Dupont fibre complex outside the city, was a symbolic figure in economic terms as well as being highly respected as an executive and community worker. American capital in Northern Ireland is estimated at about £100m. The Dupont plant representing the largest single injection since the war.

Foreign investment plays a key part in the Government's plans for rescuing Ulster's ailing economy. Before the shooting of Mr Agate on Wednesday the worst single atrocity officials from the Department of Commerce had had to cope with was the still unsolved kidnapping three years ago of Mr Thomas Niedermayer, then managing director of the Grunig plant in Belfast.

Determined efforts were being made yesterday to reassure potential investors, but Government officials acknowledge privately that the murder of Mr Agate could not have come at a worse moment.

Today a trade mission consisting of Ulster businessmen, sponsored by the Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce, is due to begin a 21-day trip to the Middle East trying to impress the Arabs of Northern Ireland's potential.

The importance attached to the mission is shown by the fact that Mr Concanon, Minister with responsibility for the economy, will spend four days with the team. Other trips to Scandinavia and Australia and New Zealand are planned.

Mr Agate, aged 58, was the third Londonderry businessman to be murdered in the past year. His carefully planned killing represents a further development in the so-called economic warfare, which is playing an increasingly large part in the Provisional IRA's campaign.

Mr James Slater, head of the Northern Ireland branch of the Civil Service, said he was a victim of the IRA's "economic warfare". He said he had information that "in the coming days the IRA will embark on a whole spate of sensational killings including industrialists and members of the business community". The RUC would not comment on the suggestion.

Murder charge: Eamon McDermott, aged 19, of Clarence Avenue, Londonderry, was charged at Londonderry Petty Sessions yesterday with the murder of Mr Agate.

Patrick Liam McNulty (our Londonderry correspondent writes).

## Men questioned over Dupont chief's killing

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Mr Agate, works director of the large American-owned Dupont fibre complex outside the city, was a symbolic figure in economic terms as well as being highly respected as an executive and community worker. American capital in Northern Ireland is estimated at about £100m. The Dupont plant representing the largest single injection since the war.

Foreign investment plays a key part in the Government's plans for rescuing Ulster's ailing economy. Before the shooting of Mr Agate on Wednesday the worst single atrocity officials from the Department of Commerce had had to cope with was the still unsolved kidnapping three years ago of Mr Thomas Niedermayer, then managing director of the Grunig plant in Belfast.

Determined efforts were being made yesterday to reassure potential investors, but Government officials acknowledge privately that the murder of Mr Agate could not have come at a worse moment.

Today a trade mission consisting of Ulster businessmen, sponsored by the Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce, is due to begin a 21-day trip to the Middle East trying to impress the Arabs of Northern Ireland's potential.

The importance attached to the mission is shown by the fact that Mr Concanon, Minister with responsibility for the economy, will spend four days with the team. Other trips to Scandinavia and Australia and New Zealand are planned.

Mr Agate, aged 58, was the third Londonderry businessman to be murdered in the past year. His carefully planned killing represents a further development in the so-called economic warfare, which is playing an increasingly large part in the Provisional IRA's campaign.

Mr James Slater, head of the Northern Ireland branch of the Civil Service, said he was a victim of the IRA's "economic warfare". He said he had information that "in the coming days the IRA will embark on a whole spate of sensational killings including industrialists and members of the business community". The RUC would not comment on the suggestion.

Murder charge: Eamon McDermott, aged 19, of Clarence Avenue, Londonderry, was charged at Londonderry Petty Sessions yesterday with the murder of Mr Agate.

Patrick Liam McNulty (our Londonderry correspondent writes).

## Tories plan Ulster talks

Mr Airey Neave, Conservative frontbencher spokesman on Northern Ireland, is to visit the Ulster for private talks with representatives of the Social and Democratic Party, the United Ulster Unionist Movement, and the Alliance Party.

Mr Neave said: "These talks will cover matters on which the Conservative Party has not yet announced a firm policy. I hope they will be the first of several rounds of talks embracing all the main Northern Ireland parties."

Points to be discussed will include the possibility of reaching agreement on a scheme of legislative devolution; the value of establishing a regional administrative council or committee for Northern Ireland; and means of improving Northern Ireland representation at Westminster and in Europe.

The possible value of establishing a joint select committee of Lords and Commons on Northern Ireland, reestablishing a post of Queen's Representative, and setting up a Council of State to consider Ulster legislation will also be examined.

## Teachers end action

The National Union of Teachers has called off industrial action by members in 280 Lancashire schools, after obtaining assurances on staffing and supply teachers.

## Joblessness dominates youth rally

By Penny Symon

Sir Harold Wilson, MP, in pockish mood yesterday, said 1,300 young people hints for successful working life. He advised them not to study documents, Cabinet papers, for example, at meal times, because it upsets the digestion.

But the stark fact was that many of the delegates at the "Youth Charter towards 2000" conference in London were among the unemployed 48,000 who left school last summer.

Mr John Cassels, director of the Manpower Services Commission, describing what he called the "bleak" on our country, said: "All the signs are that the going will be



Union leaders, teachers, parents and children gathered in the Market Square at Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, yesterday to protest against cuts in the county's education spending.

## Union leader rejects visit to S Africa

By Tim Jones  
Labour Staff

Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, and his deputy, Mr Norman Stagg, have rejected an invitation to visit South Africa to meet trade unionists and political leaders. Mr Chris van der Walt, director of information at the South African Embassy, said yesterday that the decision to invite the two men had been taken because "Mr Jackson deemed it necessary to publicly slander South Africa... with a serious disregard of the facts".

The invitation was "a serious and genuine gesture on our behalf to create an opportunity for them to meet South African trade union and political leaders. Their rejection of this offer to observe for themselves developments that they were clearly ill equipped to comment on is greatly regretted."

The union is awaiting counsel's advice before deciding whether to appeal against the Court of Appeal judgment in the South African postal boycott case. Mr Jackson has said that a decision to appeal to the House of Lords will depend largely on whether the union's right to strike has been substantially affected.

According to the South African Embassy, Mr Stagg says in his reply to the invitation that the union's boycott of South African mail was planned as a protest against the banning of trade unionists by the Government in Pretoria.

"Had he taken the trouble to see for himself, as we would have liked him to, he would have known that the actions against the militants had nothing whatsoever to do with their trade union actions and affiliations," Mr van der Walt said.

He said the proposed boycott was a propaganda stunt and superficial gesture.

Other home news, page 16

## In brief

## Plea to minister on school dispute

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has been urged by Mr John Wilson, chairman of Staffordshire Education Committee, to use her powers to insist that Newcastle-under-Lyme's two endowed schools, Newcastle High School (boys) and Ormeau Girls' School, accept its comprehensive plans.

The governors of the two schools oppose the plans and have investigated the possibility of becoming completely independent. The committee sees the two schools as vital parts of its programme.

## Historic house for sale

Higham Court, near Gloucester, is being sold because it is its owner, Mr Thomas Fenelon, too much to maintain. The 26-bedroom house was built in 1650.

## Pose as policemen

Four men, who posed as policemen, tied up and robbed a family of £9,000 worth of goods in Main Road, West Kingsdown, Kent, yesterday.

## Ballot by policemen

Policemen in West Yorkshire are to be asked in a ballot by their union, the Police Federation, if they want the right to strike.

## Child dies in fire

Gary Harrison, aged 6, died in an early morning fire at his terrace home at Leta Street, Birkenhead, yesterday.

## Devolution effects

In The Times Higher Education Supplement today, Sir Hugh Robson and Mr Alexander Main discuss the effects devolution might have on Scottish higher education. Mr David Sayers, the novelist, criticizes the artificial pseudo-writing he thinks is encouraged by university English departments.

## WEST EUROPE

## Solidarity in face of the unknown at Schmidt-Giscard talks

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, Feb 3

Today's Franco-German summit meeting is taking place in a distinctly favourable atmosphere. This arises partly from the need for close solidarity between the two countries in the face of the unknown in the form of the Carter Administration and partly, as *Le Monde* suggests, from some disquiet in Paris over the course which the British wish to set for European policy, which enhances the value of the German connexion.

Another reason is that the French anti-inflation plan is now showing distinct prospects of succeeding.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, who arrived in Paris this afternoon, is due to have a total of six hours of private talks with President Giscard d'Estaing before his return to Bonn after lunch on Friday. He is accompanied by six ministers who will have meetings with their French opposite numbers, the summit concluding with an enlarged session.

There is, as usual, no agenda for these consultations, but the forthcoming meeting of the leading industrialized countries in May or June, most probably in London, will loom large in the discussions. The French Government would like the meeting to be preceded by a meeting of the European Council, in order to determine a common European strategy on the economic problems that will be discussed.

Another main theme of the discussions is East-West relations and the intentions of the new American Administration on the subject of détente. There is some fear in Paris and Bonn of a "destabiliza-

tion" of the situation in Europe as a result of growing unrest and by active minorities communist regimes Germany, Czechoslovakia, Russia, France and many do not want to put pressure on them.

A further item Franco-German summit two countries' stand strict nuclear non-proliferation. The Quai d'Orsay denied reports Washington that the nuclear plant to Pak been discussed with American Vice-President.

On the point of fulfilling their obligations for the export of plant, both France and Germany are agreed. But Germany, the future nuclear industry turn extent on a Brazilian.

A joint stand again can pressure is felt to be the only way of the United States for cally unpopulating the future development of nuclear power.

One important on Paris is the imbalance between France and which now amounts half the total French aid. It is a factor in the European Council, but this and other it is not healthy, as Giscard d'Estaing told that "Europe should of which the chief German". President d'Estaing would like relations and the intentions of the new American Administration on the subject of détente. There is some fear in Paris and Bonn of a "destabiliza-

## Chances for JET project look better

By Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

The future of the European nuclear fusion research project (JET), which has been subject to bitter controversy within the Community for more than a year, looked marginally brighter yesterday.

The improvement in the prospects of the research project, regarded by many as the long-term answer to energy supplies, followed discussions between Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary for Energy, and Herr Hans Matthöfer, the West German Minister for Research.

Their talks have restored the chances of settling the dispute, in which France has become the main stumbling block, at a Council of Ministers in two months' time. The situation appeared irretrievable towards the end of December, with Dr Guido Brunner, the newly appointed Commissioner for Energy, threatening that unless the argument was settled within a month or two the project would be allowed to collapse.

On the surface the difficulty seems to stem from an inability to choose which country should provide the site for JET (which stands for Joint European Torus). Culham, Oxfordshire, and Garching, Germany, are the two sites most favoured.

These anxieties were responsible for worry in building new nuclear. To avoid opinion in the debate planning to hold a series of hearings on nuclear projects interested lobby groups also take part.

Putting the case for energy, Herr Brunner later estimates show in spite of some progress greater self-reliance of the EEC would still be of its energy needs about the same as present.

## Court hearing fails to end Copenhagen press strike

From Geoffrey Dodd  
Copenhagen, Feb 3

A preliminary labour court hearing today failed to bring agreement between the Berlingske publishing house and graphic trades unions. A full-scale hearing is to be held next week.

The newspaper, *Berlingske Tidende*, and the mass circulation *B.T.* have not been published since last weekend.

The court at first ordered a recess and urged both sides to attempt to reach an agreement which would allow publication to resume. When this failed, the court adjourned until Tuesday.

As the court's ruling is unlikely to be handed down until a week or more after that, the stoppage can be expected to continue until the middle of the month.

At today's hearing, the Confederation of Employers on behalf of *Berlingske* claimed that constant obstruction and a refusal by technical staff to obey the management's directions in introducing new work procedures, had created an intolerable situation. The newspapers had no choice but to send the staff home and stop publication.

The unions, representing the Council of Trade responded with a counter-claim that *Berlingske* ignored valid labour law by changing work conditions without consulting the unions.

The employers said the court would be in favour of the publishers' case. The *Berlingske* has confirmed that it is considering the possibility of publishing on the press if not by the end of the month.

Denmark is in the an election campaign spokesmen for political have condemned the as affecting the public to be informed.

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## Journal has photograph of Spanish kidnap victim

From Harry Debellius  
Madrid, Feb 3

Two Spanish magazines were today hard on the heels of the kidnappers of a prominent politician and a high-ranking general. One said it had "unpublishable" photographs and another is publishing an interview with a Canary Islands rebel who claims he is in contact with the extremists who seized the two.

The national weekly *Interviu* has acquired a series of photographs of Señor Antonio Maria de Oriol, the kidnapped president of the Council of State, informed sources said. The magazine has prevented the publication of the photos. They were taken, it is said, at the place where the kidnappers of a prominent politician and a high-ranking general. One said it had "unpublishable" photographs and another is publishing an interview with a Canary Islands rebel who claims he is in contact with the extremists who seized the two.

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## Local taxation should be used to finance the health service, Liberal Party suggests

By John Roper  
Health Services Correspondent

The National Health Service should continue to be financed through taxation but preferably by a local income tax collected regionally, the Liberal Party has told the royal commission on the service.

It says in evidence to the commission, published yesterday, that the service is in crisis. Demands exceed resources, while employees and patients are entangled in a bureaucratic nightmare in which administration seems to be more important than health care.

The party wants the health service and personal social services to be merged. That would involve the abolition of the 90 area health authorities and many joint consultative committees and joint care-planning teams.

The memorandum supports the Government's emphasis on care in the community and suggests that resources should be transferred from complex institutions to the provision of services for patients in their homes.

A novel suggestion in the evidence is that foster-families should be paid to care for elderly, mentally ill, and mentally handicapped patients discharged from hospital.

In the mental health field, which the memorandum considers to merit priority, with the care of the aged, the young,

and the handicapped, the party says that a new discipline, preventive psychiatry, should be developed. The way in which the service is financed, family life, the rearing of children, educational attitudes, life-styles and altered values contribute to ill health was a wide and important subject. Psychiatry, psychology and sociology could contribute towards the prevention of an important cause of illness.

The memorandum rejects the idea that a corporation should run the health service and take it out of the area of politics. But it advocates much more worker participation in making decisions.

Such participation might take time to introduce, the memorandum says, and meanwhile more joint consultation should be developed.

Once democratic control had been introduced into the health service by giving effective executive control to elected representatives of the people in partnership with representatives of health workers, the role of community health councils would disappear. There would, however, still be a need for similar organizations to provide a forum for local debate and links between elected representatives, local groups, and the public.

Decision process criticized: The National Union of Students, in evidence to the commission, says there are too many levels

of authority in the health service. That made for competition between the tiers and a lack of clarity and speed in making decisions.

The memorandum suggests that the regional authorities should be discontinued as decision-making units. The "line management" principle, under which each tier in the service tries to tell those below what to do, embodied in the 1974 reorganization of the service, is unsuitable for health care.

Trained staff are accustomed to making important decisions about patients' care and it seems illogical and unworkable to put any group, administrators, doctors or others, in authority over other groups. Management of the service should involve the devolution of power from the hierarchies.

On the question of whether the health service is working in the public interest, the memorandum says reorganization put only two or three weak checks on it: Parliament, community health councils, and the Health Service Commissioner (Ombudsman).

Parliament and the Ombudsman have neither the time nor the resources to challenge the enormous health service bureaucracy or the strong professions within it. Community health councils, after a lively start, are declining in power. They should be given more resources for research work and greater access to documents.

Fourteen Glasgow families are to be rehoused by the district council after their homes were damaged yesterday by flooding, the second time in four months.

## Families to be rehoused

Fourteen Glasgow families are to be rehoused by the district council after their homes were damaged yesterday by flooding, the second time in four months.

The National Union of Teachers has called off industrial action by members in 280 Lancashire schools, after obtaining assurances on staffing and supply teachers.

But the stark fact was that many of the delegates at the "Youth Charter towards 2000" conference in London were among the unemployed 48,000 who left school last summer.

Mr John Cassels, director of the Manpower Services Commission, describing what he called the "bleak" on our country, said: "All the signs are that the going will be

tougher this year even than last."

About 300,000 youngsters who left school each year, he added, went into jobs where they had little or no further training. The numbers were higher than in many other Western countries, but at least those 300,000 obtained work.

Mr Cassels emphasized what the Government was doing to help—for example, the job creation scheme, which had provided 60,000 temporary places, the work-experience programme and the subsidizing of 44,000 training opportunities in industry. "We have done quite a lot, but I cannot claim that it is anywhere near enough," he said.

## Vaccination advice soon

By Our Medical Correspondent

Detailed guidance for doctors on the selection of children for vaccination is expected from the Central Health Services Council next week, after Mr. E. S. S. Secretary of State for Social Services, has made a statement in the Commons on patients with brain damage attributed to vaccine reactions.

The expert advisory committee on vaccination and immunization has been examining ways of identifying any features in a child's medical background that might increase the risk of reaction to a vaccine: for example, a family history of convulsions and any damage or disease of the brain.

A leading authority on virus disease, Professor Alastair Dudgeon, said at the Institute of Child Health in London yesterday that the value of the vaccination programme is not in doubt, but he emphasized that doctors and others concerned with immunisation of children need specific advice on the circumstances in which vaccines should be withheld.

Another important step would be further encouragement to doctors to report any adverse reactions in children under their care, for it seemed that at present only a small proportion of reactions are officially notified.



Like the time rental sales agent Siven Doorghen of Glasgow drove a couple of hungry American tourists to a restaurant they had been unable to find.

Like the time Avis girl Marjorie Little received a phone call just as the office was closing. A man's car had broken down on the M4, so could he rent one? She drove a car out to meet him, and in half an hour he was on his way.

Like the time Gatwick Avis girl Vanessa Purvis offered to look after the luggage of some very overloaded customers for a day as all the available lockers were full.

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DAVID  
ASHTON

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## WEST EUROPE

## Soviet willingness to negotiate on fishing heartens EEC

From David Cross  
Brussels, Feb 3

The Soviet Union's new-found willingness to negotiate future fish catches in EEC waters was welcomed by the European Commission today as a first step towards a settlement of the overfishing dispute between Moscow and Brussels.

The Commission was responding to the disclosure that under increasing pressure from the EEC the Russians are no longer cold-shouldering Community attempts to reduce their fishing in the North Sea.

Earlier this week, the Russians told the Foreign Office that they were prepared to parley with the British Government in its capacity as acting chairman of the EEC's Council of Ministers.

The Russian move is seen as evidence that Moscow wants to avoid a "fish war" with the Community. It comes after last week's ultimatum from Brussels that the Soviet Union must comply with an EEC licensing system for their fishing within 10 days or face outright banishment from Community waters.

At a press conference today, a Commission spokesman made it clear that Mr Roy Jenkins, the president of the Commission, and his colleagues would not risk fouling the talks with the Russians by insisting on leading the negotiations as is their legal right under the Community's treaties.

One of the main problems surrounding earlier attempts to negotiate with the Russians about fishing rights, or indeed

any other topic, has been the Soviet Union's steadfast refusal to recognize the Community. Negotiations with the Commission would, in the Soviet view, amount to *de facto* recognition.

To circumvent Soviet objections, the Community has been dealing with Moscow by way of London. Last week's EEC ultimatum was delivered to the Russians by the British Ambassador in Moscow.

But whether other EEC member states will continue to allow the British Government to act on the Community's behalf during its six-month chairmanship of the Council of Ministers remains unclear. In the past, the Benelux countries, in particular, have been reluctant to hand over the Commission's role as EEC negotiator to acting chairmen of the Council.

To underline the importance it attaches to the Community's developing fisheries policy, the Commission also announced today that it would be setting up a separate department to deal exclusively with the problem.

It will probably be headed by a new Irish Director-General, Mr Eamon Gallagher, at present a deputy Director-General in the External Relations Department.

The creation of the new department, together with the appointment of a Dutchman, Mr Pierre Mathijssen, as head of the Regional Policy Directorate-General, completes the first stage of a reorganization of the Commission by Mr Jenkins.

## Election Bill called for by Liberal group

By Our Political Editor

Although the Liberal and Democratic Group in the European Parliament believes that the "first past the post" system of elections in Britain will seriously distort the balance of a directly elected Parliament next year, it concluded yesterday that it would be far better for Britain to legislate now for direct elections than to be the odd man out within the Nine.

For the first time the group held an international meeting in London this week, and in so doing, with the Socialist Group in the European Parliament, heralded the arrival of a new kind of international politics, with cross-frontier parties putting forward a single manifesto.

The Liberal and Democratic Group will finally approve its manifesto for direct elections in 1978 at the end of this year.

"We are forging a new multinational party," Mr Russell Johnson, Liberal MP for Inverness and a member of the European Parliament, said at the group's conference closed yesterday. "It is a new political exercise in Europe and a demanding one."

But he showed his anxiety that the British Government, though committed to direct elections in May or June 1978, had not brought forward a Bill yet. Nor had it agreed to proportional representation, being the only country in the Nine clinging to the "first past the post" system of elections.

## OVERSEAS

## South Africa explains pull-out from Angola

From Nicholas Ashford  
Johannesburg, Jan 3

Almost a year after South African troops withdrew from Angola the Defence Department today released an official account of its involvement in the Angolan civil war during the second half of 1975 and early 1976.

According to this account, there were never more than 2,000 South Africans assisting the two pro-Western forces, Unita (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) and FNLA (National Liberation Front). Despite the far larger size of the Cuban-backed MPLA (Popular Movement)—the Cubans were estimated to have had about 15,000 men in Angola at the peak of the war—the Defence Department claims the South African force and its allies reached within 70 miles of the capital, Luanda, and could have easily conquered the whole country.

They did not do so, the statement said, because the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, hoped that by restoring his authority in his traditional area of influence in southern Angola, he would be able to negotiate the formation of a national government with the MPLA. Dr Savimbi wanted to avoid involving his country in a bloody struggle and for this reason South Africa decided to help "on a limited scale."

A Government spokesman said it had been decided to release details of South Africa's involvement in Angola—a presence which was repeatedly denied at the time by senior South African ministers—after an account of the Angolan war published in the *Sunday Telegraph* in London last weekend.

## Bitterness in Pretoria over 'betrayal' by the West after army's spectacular successes against the Cuban-backed forces

The Government may have also been influenced by the publication last month of a version which portrayed the war as a Cuban victory over South Africa.

There can also be little doubt that South Africa is bitter at having to carry the full blame for what happened in Angola. Leaders here do not hide their feelings that they were let down by the West—and by the United States in particular—for encouraging South Africa to become involved and then abandoning it in mid-battle. This sense of betrayal partly explains South Africa's present "go-it-alone" policy.

The Defence Department statement makes no reference to such political issues. It gives three main reasons for South Africa's initial involvement. These were to defend the Cunene River hydro-electric and irrigation scheme; to carry out "hot pursuit" operations against guerrillas from Swapo (South-West Africa People's Organization) based in southern Angola; and because Unita and the FNLA appealed for support against "Communist infiltration."

The statement removes any remaining doubts about the degree of complicity between the South Africans and Unita and FNLA, and in doing so has probably destroyed what-

ever hopes Unita still retained of winning black African support for its continued guerrilla operations in Angola. It was a combined South African-Unita-FNLA operation from start to finish.

According to the Defence Department's account, the South African Army first became involved on September 24, 1975, when an officer was sent to Silva Porto (now Bié) in central Angola to help plan an operation to stop an advance by the MPLA on Nova Lisboa (now Huambo), the country's second largest city 90 miles to the west.

(In fact a detachment of South African troops had taken up defensive positions around the Cunene Dam project in southern Angola a month earlier, although this was not referred to in the official version.)

As the war became more conventional, more South African troops, vehicles and equipment were sent to Angola and then eastwards to Luanda. There were then only about 300 South African troops inside Angola as well as a limited number of armoured cars, mortars and anti-tank weapons.

It was at this stage that Cuban troops and Soviet-made weapons started pouring in to help the MPLA. Significantly the South African account of its successes up to this point appear to coincide with the Cuban-approved version

battle for Benguela, where the South Africans experienced their first direct contact with the Cubans, who shelled them with heavy mortars and 122mm rocket launchers (the famous "Stalin's organs"). These weapons were superior to anything the South Africans had and as a result four 88mm guns were sent to the "Zulu" force.

The column then continued its advance along the coast to Nova Redonda, which was captured on November 13. Two days after Angola became independent from Portugal.

While the "Zulu" column was advancing along the coast the "Foxbat" force was seizing towns in the centre of the country. In one action a Cuban general was killed.

By the date of Angola's independence, according to the Defence Department's account, the South African/Unita/FNLA force, controlled a 500-mile line stretching from north of Lobito to Santa Comba and then eastwards to Luanda. There were then only about 300 South African troops inside Angola as well as a limited number of armoured cars, mortars and anti-tank weapons.

It was at this stage that Cuban troops and Soviet-made weapons started pouring in to help the MPLA. Significantly the South African account of its successes up to this point appear to coincide with the Cuban-approved version

written by Senor Garcia Marquez and discredited by the Cuban news agency, Latina, last month.

According to Senor the war was at the being lost towards the November. He gives the reason for the massive of Cuban troops and Angola to retrieve it.

The South African says the Cubans took a very operations from the MPLA and more So-

cun troops and weapons (40mm guns) brought in. By the South Africans began withdrawal in January force had grown to 2,000 men.

In mid-December on placed holes of the place around the Cat in east-central Angola referred to as a disaster." In Senor account, during the battle the "Foxbat" defeated a Cuban-aided.

Four hundred Cu MPLA troops were against four South African troops. This battle has already legendary in South after its recreation in the programme Bridge 14.

According to the S. cans, it had been th reached by mid-Dece the Organization of Africa (OAU) was produce a plan for settlement in Angola. OAU failed to do, so Africans were obliged draw. This began on 22 and was comp March 25.

## Marxist programme for Mozambique

From Our Own Correspondent  
Johannesburg, Feb 3

"Once again the people of Mozambique must accept a new battle," President Samora Machel declared during a seminar last November to pave the way for the third congress of Frelimo (the Mozambique Liberation Front), which began in Maputo today.

"The first stage, leading the people to independence, is over; but now, in the second stage, our task is the building of socialism," he said. "That is what the congress demands: the building of socialism in Mozambique."

The new congress—the third since Frelimo was formed in 1962 and the first since the country became independent from Portugal in June, 1975—will determine what sort of socialist path the country will follow. Judging from the slogans and propaganda which have been carried on the radio and in the newspapers, it will be a socialism that is based firmly on Marxist-Leninist principles.

The state-controlled radio has been running a series of special programmes extolling the virtues of Marxism and punctuated with slogans such as "Long live scientific socialism" and "Long live the

ideas of Marx and I founts of Marx."

The dictatorship of letariat has been the highest form of and listeners have i that the "scientific ic the proletarian" will capitalism.

The congress i attended by fraternations from a host: Soviet Union, Cuba, many, Poland, Roun North Korea, Repre from the ruling parti former Portuguese t of Angola, Guinea-Bi Sao Tome and Prin also present, as well tions from the Comm socialist parties in Por

One significant at the time has b announced is the Chi munist Party. This w to emphasize China declining influence i bique and in south

The congress expected to give a tion of solidarity fr nationalist movement still fighting to their countries to rule. Among those p the South-West Africa Organization (Swapo, African National (ANC) of South Africa

## Salisbury suspects collusion over pupils' removal

From Our Correspondent  
Salisbury, Feb 3

Collusion between guerrilla fighters and someone inside the Masema mission school led to the departure of the 400 boys and girls to Botswana, a senior Rhodesian police officer believes.

Chief Superintendent Christopher Carver, officer commanding the Gwanda area, says there were people at the mission run the Evangelical Lutherans from Sweden who were in sympathy with the guerrillas. However, he had no proof of his suspicions.

He also admitted that some of the 230 boys and 170 girls may have gone of their own accord.

The Rhodesian Government claims that the pupils, aged up to 20 years, were taken at gunpoint by guerrilla forces in the night. The Botswana Government says they left of their own accord. The International Red Cross is planning an on-the-spot investigation. About 30 of the children and some of the staff have returned to the mission.

Superintendent Carver said: "We warned these people that this sort of thing might happen and gave the headmaster instructions on what to do if guerrillas came to the school. But his telephone was out of order that night. We had patrols in the area anticipating any abduction."

Mr Ian Smith, the Minister, is to hold a press conference on Feb 11 first since winning Rhodesian Front Party executive last week to discuss settlement.

## Pardon proposed for Polish riot leaders

Warsaw, Feb 3.—Mr Edward Gierk, the Polish Communist leader, in an attempt to conciliate public opinion and undermine opposition, said tonight he had recommended a pardon for workers who led last summer's food riots.

He was speaking at the Ursus tractor plant near Warsaw, where workers, angered at a 60 per cent food rise without consultation, ripped up railway lines on June 25.

Mr Gierk said he had proposed to the Council of State the setting up of a commission to study a pardon for workers who regretted their actions last summer.

Asked about alleged the Botswana Govern the pupils had been by security forces in by curfew areas, he mission was not in

Several of the pupi their arrival at Seiba Botswana that they there of their own Some said they had sole "reason" for i Mr Joshua Nkomo or satisfied with the con Rhodesia.

However, Rhodesi papers have carried re photographs of some children and staff v back, saying they duced. In the opinion enment spokesman, t sters now at Seibi P had denied being abdo done so because they Botswana and had no

Meanwhile, the i Government has appee Botswana Government vent the pupils being guerrilla training. M Van Der Byl, the M Foreign Affairs, to asked Botswana to i parents to see them. I minors and still su parental guidance and he said.

Mr Ian Smith, th Minister, is to hold a press conference on Feb 11 first since winning Rhodesian Front Party executive last week to discuss settlement.

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## Salyut 4 ends its mission over the Pacific

Moscow, Feb 3.—The space station Salyut 4 was launched more than a year ago and housed men and crew, has dish over the Pacific Ocean reported today.

The empty research which was probably n operable, was destroyed, as when it was at ground signal into atmosphere, where it t. This is standard procedure Soviet space stations t outlived their usefulness.

Salyut 4 had the lon most successful career craft in the six-year-old space laboratory progr housed four cosmonaut total of 93 days



## Why do so many dream office blocks turn into nightmares?

Increased energy costs.

That's the reason so many environmental dreams have turned into hair-raising problems for their owners. That's the reason too why management of energy is more important today than it's ever been.

It's vital at the planning stage of any building to relate your energy mix to your capital costs, running costs and the design of the working environment.

Only by following these principles can you hope for long-term economy in your running costs.

Energy management principles have been proven

by the Electricity Supply Industry in its own buildings.

They've tested some interesting new techniques in building design and energy use, the most successful of which are already being applied in both public and private sector buildings.

There are facts, figures and case histories for the interested reader, plus a variety of booklets on integrated environmental design. All these are available from your Electricity Board.

So why not get in touch with them?

Their feet are firmly on the ground.

PLANELECTRIC

The Electricity Council, England and Wales.

حکومت پاکستان



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ERSEAS

val by the  
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ked forces



ing of the pipes for President Amin's rescued guests played by the two pipers who were lost  
hem in Sunday's air crash.

## Ugandan helicopter lost for 24 hours

From Our Correspondent  
Nairobi, Feb 3

An Ugandan military helicopter missing for more than 24 hours with four whites and five Ugandans on board has returned safely to Uganda, Kampala radio announced tonight.

The helicopter crossed the border into southern Sudan on Wednesday with a party of specialists who were to repair the de Havilland Twin Otter which made a forced landing inside Sudan last weekend while carrying 16 Britons and six Ugandans, all of whom were rescued.

The group also brought back the Otter, which had suffered only slight damage in its landing.

## Carter envoy commences tour of Africa

Nairobi, Feb 3.—Mr Andrew Young, President Carter's representative at the United Nations, arrived in Nairobi today on his first visit to Africa since taking up his appointment.

On arrival, he said he wanted to hear from African leaders their own ideas on ways to solve the problems of southern Africa and what they expected from the United States.

His next stop will be in Tanzania, where he will meet President Nyerere.

## Tough Sadat measures to avert more riots

From Our Correspondent  
Cairo, Feb 3

President Sadat tonight announced harsh measures to head off a recurrence of last month's bloody riots over price increases which the Government later cancelled.

In his first speech to the nation since the disturbances of January 18 and 19, in which about 80 people were killed and 800 injured, he said Egypt was threatened with "a criminal and horrible plot" to overthrow the regime and to destroy its institutions.

He blamed the communists, strongly implying the Soviet Union, for instigating the disturbances which he described as very dangerous. The plotters, he said, would never get away. "I shall never forgive them."

President Sadat said the draft law, which will be put to a nationwide plebiscite in a week's time, would guarantee the freedom to form political parties within the law but ban the formation of secret hostile and para-military groups.

Those found guilty of this offense would be punished by hard labour for life.

Demonstrations, strikes and sit-ins aimed at harming the country's economy will be banned, the offenders being liable to hard labour and people found guilty of damaging public or private property will get life sentences.

Mr Sadat acknowledged the Government was mistaken in increasing the price of staple foods, but he declared this should not have led to the riots and damage of public and private property.

"Mistakes happen every-

where, but they should be discussed in a legal way within the legislative and other bodies", he said.

He ridiculed claims by communists and others of the left that the riots were a popular outburst. It was an outburst of "thiefs, looting and destruction. I shall never forgive them for carrying out this criminal and horrible plot."

He went on to claim that hostile elements, which instigated the troubles, had exploited the Progressive Unionist leftist party by using its stationery in ordering its followers to stage demonstrations in various towns.

Mr Sadat declared he was not blaming or accusing the party. "I pray to God if (the party) will not be incriminated."

In a recent press interview Mr Khaled Mohieddin, the party leader, said about 100 members had been arrested in connexion with the riots.

The President, who dismissed Mr Sayed Fahmy, the Interior Minister, in a limited Cabinet reshuffle two days ago, said he was not intimidated by the trouble. "I was not frightened even for one minute."

Throughout his speech Mr Sadat bitterly criticized the Soviet Union, which he said was opposed to his political and economic liberalization measures.

He also said that since the late 1960s and until he ousted a number of top officials in 1971, including former Vice-President Ali Sabri, the Soviet influence had covered all the country's political institutions and the communists were in every key post.

## Libya said to be expelling Syrians

Damascus, Feb 3.—The

Libyan Ambassador in Damascus has been ordered by his Government to return home, well-informed Arab sources said today amid reports that Libya has deported large numbers of Syrian workers and confiscated their money.

The envoy, Mr Ahmed bin Khayyal, was still at his post here today, and there was no confirmation of reports that airliners were already flying expelled Syrians from Libya to Damascus.

Political sources, reporting that Syria had asked Libya to clarify whether deportations were taking place, said they would be astonished by such a move.

According to the Arab sources, Mr bin Khayyal was recalled after the arrest by Syrian troops in Lebanon of Lieutenant Ahmed al-Khatib, leader of the breakaway Lebanese Arab Army.

Lieutenant Khatib, who led a mutiny by mostly Muslim troops against the Lebanese Army a year ago, was arrested by Syrian peacekeeping forces between Beirut and Sidon two weeks ago and brought to Damascus with two other Lebanese Arab Army officers, informed sources said.

It was not known whether they were being held here, but the Syrian action apparently provoked Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, who regarded the young lieutenant as a rising Muslim leftist.—Reuter.

## York s to keep ment deadline

By Stafford  
Feb 3

Two weeks of discussion in York failed to meet the deadline for producing the repayment of (£588m) to note-

This means an aggregate of the city's financial

brham Beama, the aid that the Court of was being asked to the issue to a lower

ith instructions that should be done to dis-

city's financial

ginal court ruling of

the noteholders rather

make them wait

ly, as it had been to do. But it added

reparation should not

essarily disruptive of

delicate financial and

balance

fficulty has been over

the banks and the

employees' unions to

the terms on which

ld help to bail the city

seemed ready in prin-

do so, but the banks

in some outside super-

the city's finances for

come, and the unions

## Four small nations have worst ship losses

By Michael Bailey  
Shipping Correspondent

Three-quarters of all ships lost at sea last year were registered in four nations—Liberia, Panama, Greece, and Cyprus, which between them have less than a third of total world shipping.

This is revealed today by the Liverpool Underwriters Association in its Casualty Returns for 1976 which show that for the fifth successive year more than a million tons of shipping—208 vessels totalling 1,206,000 tons—was reported totally lost out of a world fleet of 370 million tons.

The association comments: "It has unfortunately become a commonplace to record the fact that ships registered under flags of convenience and in Greece accounted for by far the greater part of the year's losses. Even so, the figure of 52 losses sustained by one flag, Panama, must constitute a melancholy record."

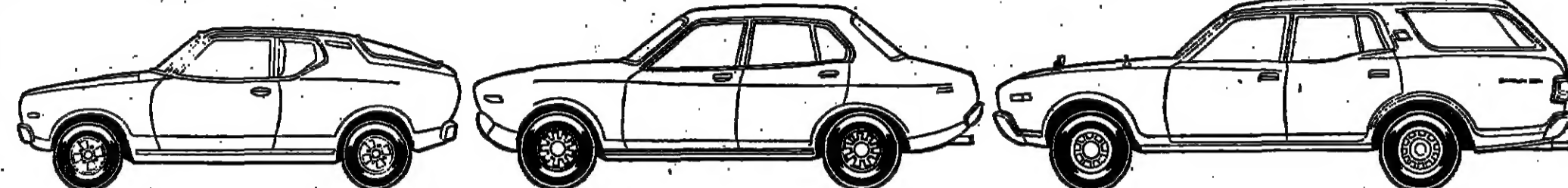
Besides Panama's 52 ships totalling 208,000 tons lost, Liberia lost 20 totalling 362,000 tons, Greece 25 totalling 225,000 tons, and Cyprus 20 totalling 105,000 tons. Britain, with a tenth of the world fleet, lost one ship of 1,600 tons.

Panama is setting up a ship inspection service like one already operated by Liberia, and the association hopes it will be pressed ahead vigorously. But it adds that even with this service Liberia lost 0.49 per cent of its fleet compared with a world figure of only 0.33 per cent last year.

## £35,000 inventors' prizes

Geneva, Feb 3.—International prizes for inventors of at least \$60,000 (£35,000) each are to be awarded by the Swedish Inventors' Association for innovations to help developing countries.

The United Nations World Intellectual Property Organization was today told by Professor Carl-Göran Hedén, of Stockholm, that the first awards, in 1986, would be for innovations related to reforestation and quick-growing trees.



# This year, next year, and 100,000 miles on, Datsun reliability pays dividends.

It's not just the cost of buying a car that counts... it's the bills you could face afterwards. And that's where Datsun's proven reliability can really pay YOU cash dividends! Because Datsun build cars so carefully, and test them so thoroughly—16% of the workforce are employed solely to double check on quality of assembly—that you can expect reliability and not worrying garage repair bills.

\*\*\* Motor Magazine in a survey of the 20 top selling cars found Datsuns the most reliable of them all! The Sunny had the least number of days off the road—0.2 days per 10,000 miles! No wonder it's been the best selling imported car for the past two years.

\*\*\* A nationwide Consumer Survey showed "far fewer" Datsuns spent time off the road than other cars.

\*\*\* And the AA's "Drive Magazine" in a survey of 24 popular cars reported that the Datsun Cherry and Sunny were cheapest on servicing and repairs.

\*\*\* Letters from Datsun owners say the same, including fleet owners who are delighted with the trouble-free, low cost motoring they achieve with Datsun.

### These are typical of the comments we receive:

#### PRIVATE OWNERS

\* Mrs. Joy Gordon, Ramsgate, Kent: "My Datsun Sunny Coupé has now done 181,000 miles. I travel 200 miles daily and have had no mechanical failures other than a replacement alternator. Reliability is the key factor and in the Datsun I have found it."

\* Mr D.L. Epps, Near Tonbridge, Kent: "I own a 1972 Datsun Bluebird 160B which I have now driven for over 98,000 miles. When I bought this car, I gambled that it might turn out to be reliable and economical. On both counts it has exceeded all expectations... I cannot praise this car enough."

#### DRIVING SCHOOLS

\* Mr W. Luck, Luck School of Motoring, St. Ives, Cambridgeshire: "My 1973 Datsun Sunny has covered 218,275 miles and is still running well on the same engine. It has not had an easy life, being a driving instructor's car for four years. Thank you for a car which has given such a wonderful service, a car which cannot be beaten."

\* Mr G. Davies, Snowdon School of Motoring, Caernarfon: "My Sunny 4-door saloon has done 158,000 miles and has never let me down. The first replacement was a new clutch plate at 147,000 miles. I go out in the morning and I know I am going to do a full day's work."

#### FLEET USERS

\* Mr Bob Davis, Air Call Communications Ltd., Dunstable, Beds: "We have over 80 Datsuns in the U.K. equipped with radio telephones in use 24 hours a day doing very high mileage sometimes on emergency medical calls. We have tried other cars and came back to Datsun because we must have the reliability and low running costs."

\* The Gilpin Group, Leeds (Hoteliers and Caterers): "We have been using Datsuns for four years and have a fleet of 15, mainly estate cars, and they are thoroughly reliable and trouble-free. Our cars do a high mileage and we are well satisfied with Datsun."

## Argentine prisoners eaten with death

Watts

ives of 40 political

are held in La Plata,

are in immediate

according to information

Amnesty International

prisoners are said to

Señor Ernesto Villar-

mer dean of the Uni-

f Buenos Aires, Señor

iana, son of the educa-

lter under the Peron

mi, and two journalists,

Juando Jozami, who is

Señor Cabo and Señor Urx

were killed in curious cir-

cumstances on January 6 as they

were being transferred after

midnight from La Plata prison

to Olmos prison, which is used

exclusively for common criminals

and women political prisoners.

According to the Buenos

Aires newspaper La Razon, the

lorry carrying the prisoners was

attacked outside La Plata,

allegedly by guerrillas trying to

## drops plan ycott h trade

n, Feb 3.—Iran today

the threat of a boycott

goods and services

cause, it said, the

ids Government was

ved in a forthcoming

of Iranian dissidents.

## Montreal police end go-slow after four days

Montreal, Feb 3.—Montreal

police today ended a four-day

go-slow organized to put

pressure on pension negotia-

tions. A police spokesman said the

5,200-man force had resumed

normal patrols. The end of the

The Montreal Public Security

Council had refused to nego-

tiate the main issue of pension

funds while the police go-slow

continued in Canada's biggest

city.—AP.

According to the Berliner

Morgenpost, which disclosed the

move today, the allies will main-

tain their view that rail

access to Berlin is a question

for the four powers. There was

no official comment, however.

The present scale of charges

was worked out by the Russians

and the allies, but is paid by

the West German railway

system, which services the

allies' trains, according to the

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OVERSEAS

Only 'occasional landing rights' for US at Masira

Americans not taking over Oman base from RAF, Sultan insists

By David Holden

Persistent reports that the Americans will establish a military base in Oman after British and Iranian forces withdraw in the spring are being vigorously denied by the Sultan's Government.

Quoting "a Western diplomatic source" in Beirut, *The Guardian*, in a report this week, said Sultan Qaboos bin Said "has agreed to grant base facilities to the United States Navy and Air Force on the island of Masira" in the Indian Ocean, off Oman's southern coast.

This report was untrue, Mr Qais Zawawi, the Sultan's Foreign Minister, told me yesterday in a message from Muscat. The Oman Government had no intention of changing its mind on the issue.

After the departure of the remaining 200 RAF men on Masira at the end of March, Mr Zawawi said the island would be used "solely as a training establishment for the Sultan's Air Force."

This confirms what Sultan Qaboos told me himself in an interview at his winter palace in Salalah, his southern capital, two weeks ago. Referring to Moscow radio allegations of a secret deal with Washington over Masira, he said: "There is no truth in that at all. We never negotiated any agreement with the Americans for having a base on Masira."

"I have always said we are well disposed towards our friends and if a friend asks us for an aircraft to land, in normal circumstances, we would have no objection. But a base — out of the question!"

That obviously leaves open the question of how extensive such facilities might be, but the Sultan insists that they would be only occasional landings. There will be no American personnel based on Masira.



Sultan Qaboos: Second thoughts after offer to Dr Kissinger

Omani sources suggest that Moscow and other hostile parties—including the neighbouring Marxist government of South Yemen—are spreading the story in order to embarrass Sultan Qaboos and the Americans in Arab eyes.

The truth is, they say, that there was no more than a polite exchange of inquiries and compliments on the matter when the Sultan visited Washington in 1975. Dr Kissinger, then Secretary of State, is said to have asked then what would happen when the British left and the Sultan characteristically said: "The Americans would be welcomed."

But after second thoughts it was agreed that America would neither ask for nor receive more than the usual courtesies of occasional landing rights.

Two other factors have probably only occurred to the reports. First, the Americans are due to leave their present small

naval shore facility in Bahrain within the next two years and will then have no permanent base nearer to the Gulf than Diego Garcia, the remote Indian Ocean atoll now being developed by the American forces.

Second, Pan American will succeed the RAF as air traffic controllers at Salalah airport at the same time as the RAF departs from Masira. This is described, however, as a normal commercial arrangement in preparation for the expected use of Salalah by international airlines.

The British presence on Masira has existed for many years. As an air staging post on the old route to Aden in one direction and Singapore in the other, it served 20 years ago as a link in the East of Suez strategy. An exchange of letters with the former Sultan in 1958 also confirmed Britain's right to its use in exchange for helping to arm and train the Sultan's own forces against the threat of internal rebellion.

But the scaling down of British power and the retreat to European horizons, along with the victory in the Dhofar war a year ago, have removed both justifications for the British presence.

About 500 British seconded and contract officers will still remain in Oman after April, including Major General Kenneth Perkins, the present overall military commander.

But Omanis are taking over senior posts. In 1970 when Sultan Qaboos deposed his father in a palace coup, there were only 15 Omani officers. Now there are nearly 350 and an Omani commander-in-chief is expected to be named within five years.

The withdrawal of the 3,000 Iranian troops which helped to win the Dhofar war after their arrival in 1973 was also announced last week.

Mrs Gandhi brands Congress defector

From Kuldip Nayar

Delhi, Feb 3

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, today made a scathing attack on Mr Jagjivan Ram, the former Minister of Agriculture, who left the Government and in Congress Party yesterday, in protest against the continuance of the emergency.

She said: "We did not want to do it (impose the emergency) but there was a grave conspiracy to defile the country from the path along which it was marching. But why was he silent all these months?"

The fact that the new party formed by Mr Ram would contest the forthcoming general election jointly with the Janata Front meant that it was a new alliance, she added. Mr Ram joined the party people whom he had bitterly criticised.

A large number of Chief Ministers of Indian states accused Mr Ram of betrayal particularly deplorable on the part of a man who had held high office in the party and Government.

Our Calcutta Correspondent writes: The Communist Party of India (Marxist), popularly known as Marxists to distinguish them from the pro-Moscow Communists, have made an electoral pact with the Janata Party in West Bengal to avoid a division of the anti-Congress vote in the coming election.

Paraguay frees communists after 19 years

Havana, Feb 3—Three communist leaders have been released from prison in Paraguay after 19 years in jail, the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina reported today.

The report, quoting the Buenos Aires-based news agency Agencia Noticias Paraguay, said Antonio Maidana, Julio Rojas and Alfredo Acosta, all members of the central committee of the banned Paraguayan Communist Party, were released last Thursday.

Señor Maidana, President of the Paraguayan Party, was detained in 1958. According to Prensa Latina, Señor Rojas and Señor Acosta were tried and acquitted in the same year, but remained in jail.—Reuters.

'Pravda' call for a wider range of shops

Moscow, Feb 3.—The Soviet Communist Party today called for better services from the light manufacturing and building industries.

A resolution published in the party newspaper *Pravda* indicated that services were inadequate throughout the country, and there was a great lack of services, such as laundries and repair shops, in eastern Siberia and the far north.

Details on fare increases by the Soviet airline Aeroflot were given today by the Soviet trade union newspaper *Trud*.

Tickets will cost on average 20 per cent more.—Agence France-Press.

Air Siam loses its licence

Bangkok, Feb 3.—The Government today revoked the operating licence of Thailand's privately-owned international airline, Air Siam.

The airline temporarily suspended its flights early last month with company officials disclosing a 350m baht (about £10m) debt.

The Government said the suspension of flights "without prior approval from the Communications Ministry" was among the reasons for revoking Air Siam's licence. It said the airline owed income tax and had no firm operating policy on many commercial routes where flying rights had been awarded.

The airline had also damaged the business of Thailand's national flag carrier, Thai International, by offering cheaper tickets, the Government added.

Air Siam has claimed it faced financial problems since the Government announced last year that there should be only one national flag carrier.

Thai International will take over Air Siam's Bangkok-Hong Kong-Tokyo service immediately.—Reuters.

Thai ammunition seized in guerrilla sanctuary

Padang Besar, Malaysia, Feb 3.—Thailand is to launch an investigation into how thousands of pounds of ammunition for the Thai Army fell into the hands of communist guerrillas.

Lieutenant-General Pin Dhamasri, commander of the Thai Fourth Army based in southern Thailand, said today that Thai Army troops found the bulk of an ammunition dump found in a big guerrilla camp in the Sadao area.

General Pin announced the inquiry after inspecting items seized by Malaysian and Thai forces in a joint operation against a sanctuary of the revolutionary faction of the Communist Party of Malaysia.

The ammunition and their boxes bore the markings of the Royal Thai Army, General Pin said, adding that the army unit issued with the bullets could be traced. The investigation would begin there. He believed the bullets had been sold on the black market and bought by communist agents.

General Pin shares command of the Thai military operation with Major-General Datt Mah-mood Sulaiman of Malaysia.

The Thai general came to Padang Besar command post for a briefing today.

General Pin vowed the Thai Army would maintain its pressure against guerrillas in southern Thailand, whether they represented the Communist Party of Thailand or the Communist Party of Malaysia.

"When the situation warrants, we will ask the Malaysians to come in again and help us fight our common enemy," he said.

The Thai general said both armies had gained significant intelligence from the operation through documents and other items recovered in nine guerrilla camps, particularly regarding communications, command and control, and troop deployment.

Twenty-five guerrillas were killed by the Malaysian bombardment of the sanctuary.

The general said he had irrefutable evidence that the communist Party was in collusion with the Malaysian party's revolutionary faction.

"That is why the Thai party's clandestine radio, the People's Voice of Thailand, has been hitting out at the operation every night"—Agence France Press.

East-West agreement to study troop figures

Vienna, Feb 3.—Nato and Warsaw Pact negotiations expressed readiness today for a pinpointing of troop figures holding up a European agreement on troop reduction.

Both sides indicated that this would be a key issue in the latest round of the 19-nation East-West conference on force reductions, which has been deadlocked for three years over military disparities.

Mr Willem de Vos van Steenwijk, of The Netherlands, told the conference that the 12 participating Western governments were ready for factual and businesslike discussions to pinpoint discrepancies between Nato and Warsaw Pact statistics.

Speaking for Nato, he called for a discussion to compare counting rules used by each side in preparing statistics.

The Western alliance says that the Warsaw Pact has a 150,000-man advantage in ground force deployments in Central Europe.

Mr Slawomir Dabrowski, of Poland, speaking for the Warsaw Pact, said that Nato was seeking unilateral advantages by seeking the communist alliance to make the biggest cuts.

The Soviet bloc disputed the existence of disparities favouring the communist side, and believed that there was general

Plan to change Australian defamation laws

Sydney, Feb 3.—The Australian Law Reform Commission has proposed changes in the defamation laws in relation to newspapers, radio and television.

One of the proposed changes would give the news media the right to publish any accurate report of a statement by a named person so long as it is published for the public's information and the person concerned was given the right of reply. Truth would be the ultimate defence in any suit.

Another change would end "stop-press" notices, the commission said were taken out to make a subject sub judice and stifle comment and discussion.

The commission tentatively adopted a suggestion from the Australian Journalists' Association that no money should be allowed in damages if a report was "published with a genuine belief in its truth, after making reasonable inquiries."

Food and drink freed from bribery stigma

From Our Correspondent

Hong Kong, Feb 3

Entertainment, winning and dining will no longer be regarded as evidence of bribery in Hong Kong, according to a statement by the Independent Commission Against Corruption.

But government servants will still be under suspicion if they are seen at "lavish lunches or dinners."

A spokesman for the commission emphasized that the definition of the word "advantage" in the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (Section 2) "includes among other things any bribe, reward, any offer, any other service or favour other than entertainment."

However, if government officials were involved, "excessive or lavish entertainment could be a breach of Civil Service regulations in Hong Kong, thereby rendering the officer concerned liable for disciplinary action."

Jamaica resumes quest for overseas partners

From Edward Townsend

Discovery Bay, Jamaica, Feb 3

Jamaica is to renew its quest for overseas partners, including socialist block countries, who will bring new capital investment to the economically troubled island, Mr Michael Manley, the Prime Minister, has announced here. It was one of his most important speeches since the general election, six weeks ago which returned him to power with a big majority.

Mr Manley said the country would not confine itself in its search for partners to "our traditional friends in North America and the United Kingdom."

The Prime Minister faced fierce opposition during the election campaign for his policy of building closer ties with Cuba. He has now made it clear that he will continue attempts to strengthen friend-

ships with Jamaica's Caribbean neighbours.

Speaking after the signing ceremony which gives Jamaica control over one of the big international banking companies on the island, Mr Manley said that, while not intending to neglect its traditional friends, Jamaica's dedication to the principle of non-alignment and commitment to the ideology of democratic socialism, demanded that it should broaden its scope.

Jamaica would strive to include Caribbean and socialist block countries as "real friends" in the quest for development.

The Prime Minister outlined the one non-negotiable condition in any partnership agreement. This was "the principle that our people will never again be forced to sacrifice either the dignity or sovereignty to any overseas interest."

He added: "It is true that Jamaica needs foreign capital. But we will not seek to attract it if the price which we have to pay is the unbridled exploitation of our human and natural resources."

Mr Manley, whose government is facing a chronic balance of payments deficit in a year of economic emergency, announced two weeks ago a major package of measures including stringent foreign exchange controls, higher taxes, and a six months freeze on prices and wages.

He said there was now a solid belief in the possibility of attracting foreign capital. Jamaica would be looking for "a new theme" that would help the country to develop management skills and operate with local workers.

Already there is agreement

between Jamaica, Mexico, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Colombia, and Cuba to develop a joint regional shipping service.

Mr Manley has hopes of a deal to use by-products of Trinidad's petrochemical industry for agricultural purposes.

He is also investigating the possibility of increasing banana production for supply to socialist countries in exchange for goods such as pharmaceuticals and farming products.

A state of emergency was declared seven months ago, giving the authorities wide powers of detention. This was subsequently extended for 60 days, and expires at the end of this month.

Mr Manley said there had been a "scrupulous determination" to use the powers only when absolutely necessary to deal with criminal violence. He would not rule out the possibility of a further extension.



A meeting with Miss Poppins' maker

Doctor Dolittle, Peter Pan and Mary Poppins are all figures belonging loosely to the Edwardian era, all three of them inhabitants of a secure, unchangeable world ruled by a sort of vaguely dotty magic, no less real for its implausibility. In fact both Dr Dolittle and Mary Poppins are characters of such common sense and dependability that their magic is as plausible as any truth could be. But who invented them? Hugh Lofting and J. M. Barrie both acquired some sort of public identity before they died. Who was P. L. Travers?

The answer is that P. L. Travers is not only alive, a woman—P standing for Pamela—and living in London, but that a new Mary Poppins comes out on Monday after a silence of many years. To say this is to suggest that P. L. Travers is about to be described—her family, her background, her past, her life. The impression is false. Miss Travers is as loath to speak of herself as Mary Poppins is to reveal her secret.

"I don't merit it," she said almost fiercely when I asked her about herself. "I'm of no account. I'm a non type. Who began who in the world never interested me in the least. I don't think that writers should be movie stars. They should be hens in a hutch. Miss Travers is not in Who's Who. She will not be photographed. And she is not easy to interview."

The facts about her life—it is surely an immersion in dig for them though

the temptation is overwhelming—are rarer than the very rare interviews she gives, and can be found only in clues. She says that she grew up in the "sub-tropical regions of Australia," daughter of an Irish father who prized all things Irish, so that the maids, linen and myths of her childhood were all Irish. Early on, she longed to see the "real thing" so she saved up for her passage to England, and has been back to Australia only once in her life, eight years ago, to visit two sisters still living in Sydney.

Apart from the war, which she spent in America working for the Ministry of Information and with the Indians in Arizona and Mexico (why? Doing what?), she has made London her base, and today lives in a neat terrace house off the King's Road, with a shocking-pink front door. The interior—bare, modern, well heated with lots of books and two Chinese prints—gives nothing away.

Miss Travers appears to have neither the somewhat endearing vanity nor the self-consciousness of her heroine, although she shares her pointed nose. She is a gentle, slight woman, smartly dressed, probably in her late sixties or very early seventies, with a clear, soft voice and a habit of saying: "Put what you think in your article. Not what I say." Her eyes are very pale blue, and sharp. I get the impression of an uncluttered and rather lonely country childhood, books read and re-read until myth and legend became as strong as fact. Parable, allegory, legend, fairy stories,

these are the themes she grew up and loved as a child: E. Nesbit, *Poor Wind in the Willows*. Later, as an she pursued her interest into anthropology and mythology. There are several books in her bookcase, alongside Yeats's *A Travel Scramble* on top. It is no coincidence that one of her other books, *Monkey*, is based on the legend of Indian monkey lord, Hanuman.

Travers has also spent stretches of her lecturing, usually as writer-in-residence at American universities like Radcliffe, and Claremont. "I refuse to teach," she says, "because I don't b it can be taught. But I talk about. Think what that contains: it's like t about the cosmos."

At some stage of her life Miss T. has been a journalist, and she c started writing both prose and poe an early age. The first Mary Poppins out in 1934; it has been followed, wit gaps in between, by four sequels. T Mary Poppins in the Kitchen, bines a story with a selection of " wholesome recipes I know children make because I made them myself child". There is shortbread, Lancashi pot, and kedgeree.

If the theme has yielded somev contemporary fashion—there have two recent Pook cookbooks—Mary P herself remains unchanged: an a sometimes daunting, essentially i figure in her starched and crackling. Nor has the format that has rea several generations of readers over 30 years altered at all: the bring order into chaos, safety into uncer Mary Poppins is always right, and dependable, even if she does sh busters, and gets whisked into t hanging on to the end of her umbrella.

What remains surprising is the to which Miss Travers absorbs minute details of a now long Edwardian London childhood, h having had one herself, though eve less surprising than the fact tha Poppins is a best seller in Japan ( there are very few busters) and a Swaziland (where there are umbrellas).

Miss Travers attributes this succ an innate, universal love of my magic, a love of what she cal "unplummable world" that can pinned down by any neat psychona or anthropological theory. "Fairy I she says, "are not apt to go into a pocket." And "all fairy-tale chie are something recollected, som dragged out of eternity."

Given her somewhat ethereal ap to fiction, she is surprisingly rolle the film of Mary Poppins, and prais Andrews for conveying the im qualities of innocence and integrit has always resisted any cartoon v however, on the grounds that cartoo tort "the human and animal form nothing of quality or 'being' ever through them."

Miss Travers has written a xant other books, that I would call for ch but it is not a distinction she ca make, preferring C. S. Lewis' rema "I would be inclined to say that written solely for children are by sion had books." She is a true belie that ill-defined area between the p and the impossible, fantasy and u a realm she once described in a g the gap between the first and las of midnight at the end of one v the beginning of another, a gap st is very visible to children and stil but soldered over for adults.

Her last words to me were as as everything she said in the pleas baffling hour I spent with her. Sh me, with delight, that she had r heard of a Chinese ideograph, *Pai*, has two meanings according to t text it is in: "Explain" or "in val may not say much about her, but I a good deal about our conversation

Caroline Moore

Mary Poppins in the Kitchen, by Travers, Collins, £2.25.

Prince Charles will see school's celebrations

Achimota College: more than just a relic of Britain

The main reason the Prince of Wales is going to West Africa next month is to attend the fiftieth anniversary celebrations of a Ghanaian school—Achimota College, just outside Accra.

It is a strange experience visiting the school. One stands beneath a tall clock tower that chimes the quarters like Big Ben, chasing to the white, Cambridge-educated headmaster. A scolded pediment above has a Latin date, MCMXXVII. There is a chapel, a cricket oval, an elegant pavilion, a number of well-designed "houses", with shutters and overhanging roofs, tall trees and lawns.

The political passions of Accra seem a long way away; one almost expects to go round the corner and into the cathedral close at Winchester.

Yet Achimota succeeds in being both an example of the state of a surviving British influence (critics mutter about neo-colonialism) and a valued part of modern Ghanaian life.

Prince Charles will discover echoes of a visit to West Africa in 1925 by his uncle, the Duke of Windsor, who was then Prince of Wales. Under the clock tower are two plaques. One says that in March, 1924, Sir Gordon Guggisberg, the great Governor of Ghana from 1919 to 1927, who was the inspiration of Achimota, laid a foundation stone. The other is dated April, 1925, and says the Prince of Wales authorized the school to be called "Prince of Wales College", a name that later faded and died.

Guggisberg, an awkward outsider of a man who was later shamefully neglected by the British establishment, is fondly remembered in Ghana for his passionate belief in the worth of Ghanaian people—an unfashionable belief in his day. They deserved the best education that could be provided, he argued, and he fought giant battles to get Achimota established at huge cost—£800,000 to build, which was something 50 years ago.

Another, hallowed name at Achimota is that of Dr James Kwame Aggrey, the Ghanaian educationalist who is chiefly remembered now for his saying "You can play a tune of sorts on the white keys and you can play a tune of sorts on the black keys, but for harmony you must use both black and white." This has given Achimota its crest, a shield of piano keys.

He took a big part in planning the school and was known as "First Member of the Staff and Assistant Vice Principal". Interestingly, he could not be just "Vice Principal" because that would mean his acting as principal sometimes, which was unthinkable for a black man, even in these enlightened circles. He died while on a visit to America shortly after the school opened.

The school has had its vicissitudes over 50 years. The first element established was a kindergarten, with borders of three years old, incredibly. (Now the youngest is six.) Then a teachers' training college moved in, with one of the first students a young man called Kwame Nkrumah. Later parts of the school became an embryo university (now at Legon, a few miles away). During the war half the buildings were British Army headquarters, with Lord Swinton, the political officer, in the headmistress's house.

Now it is all school again, with 415 primary pupils (about half girls) and 1,150 in the secondary school, with about two boys to one girl. All are boarders, except children of the staff.

Boarding was very much part of the Guggisberg theory: he thought it essential to "character training", and he trusted mother's love. It is suggested that the extended African family, which means that a lot of people are normally involved in looking after a child, make it easier for him to settle down away from home.

Fees have to be paid for the boarding, but they are low—about 90 cedis (or £45) a term. And there are many scholar-



ships and other forms of help there ever since, and master since 1965. He i this year, to be suc almost certainly by a Gh (there have been two Gh headmasters in the past).

Mr Rudwick spoke to the knife-edge struggle school has always had to the children informed excited about African pc but not so much servile.

He told me disciplinary lems have been tiny: the always been a strong r for authority in Ghana. E was aware of the turno the road at Legon Univ of the increasing ramp of city life a bus ride w Accra, and generally of modern tide of permissiv flowing from the west, will never be easy in Ach but Mr Rudwick has no about it being worthw.

Prince Charles will many relics of Britan C—the Turf Club, the Polo the golf courses, the its smart salutes and tro the colour. But his pleasure and pride may come standing beneath changing "school watch" Achimota.

Kenneth Macke.

Bertolucci's THE SP... STRATA... NOTICE TO... SEBA... ASSON... HILL... MARCH... US...















Bernard Levin

# When is a student not a student? When the Home Office thinks he's an Unperson

Every time I think that some new revelation about the conduct of the Home Office marks the lowest possible point that that noisome place can reach, some instinct warns me not to say so, because of the possibility that, despite the apparently conclusive evidence provided by the measuring apparatus, there is still room for them to behave even worse. And so it has proved once more.

The British Council publishes a regular digest of statistics on the numbers of students from other countries who are at British universities, from which it is possible to see not only the enormous number and variety of countries whose students come here, but how many come from each. Not long ago, a senior official of one of the colleges of London University, whose duties obliged him to attend to such matters, noticed that in the latest edition of the booklet there was no mention of students from Taiwan, though his university (and doubtless many others) has a number of such students; indeed, for some time there have been anything up to a score of Taiwanese students (mostly very good ones, it seems) enrolled each year at his college.

He therefore wrote to the British Council to ask why the Taiwanese students, though they undoubtedly existed in numbers as great as ever, received no mention in an otherwise comprehensive publication. He received the following reply:

Since students are now coming again from the People's Republic of China under the auspices of the British Council and since in consequence we no longer officially receive any students from Taiwan, the separate statistics relating to Taiwanese students have as a matter of policy been deleted from the booklet.

That, I may say, was itself well up to Home Office standards, even including the customary shifty non-

sequitur (students now come from mainland China, therefore the statistics of those from Taiwan are omitted—but where is the causal connexion?). For note what has actually happened: it is not that students from Taiwan have been banned from Britain because students from China now come here (though no doubt the Foreign Office is working towards that happy end), but that, although they still come, it has been decided "as a matter of policy" to pretend that they don't. (Whose policy, incidentally? If the British Council's, to whom is it accountable for such decisions? If not, who has the power to impose policy on the Council, and how surreptitiously was it exercised on this occasion?)

Unsatisfied with this reply, the university official wrote a letter to an academic colleague, in which he set out the problem as he saw it. I cannot do better than quote the relevant passage from his letter:

To my mind, the attitude revealed, presumably at the behest of the Government, is wholly wrong. "Students are now coming again from the People's Republic of China under the auspices of the British Council"—this is a very good thing; let the university work have no political barriers. "In consequence we no longer officially receive any students from Taiwan"—but this is utterly shameful, and universities in the United Kingdom should not take it lying down. Statistics relating to Taiwanese students have as a matter of policy been deleted from the booklet—not because there are no such students, but because we shut our eyes and refuse to see them. . . . When you come to think of it closely, we are trying to do in reverse what the Communists do in their government for doing. And it is more than a mere matter of pub-

lishing statistics: any visas for Taiwanese student entry have to be obtained through Hongkong, and we are finding difficulties put in the way—one must not say so, it is all inadvertent, the papers just happen to be mislaid for some months, and a given student does not turn up. . . . If we want about free access to our own universities, for students and scholars from all countries, without discrimination, ought we not to set about raising Cain?

Now any proposal for raising Cain naturally turns the thoughts of those interested in the project towards me; the university official concerned, however, might not have got in touch with me had it not been for a particular application of the "policy" that I have so far expounded only in general. And that is where the Home Office comes in.

The control of entry into this country is one of the functions of the Home Office; that department is, quite properly, concerned to see that those coming here comply with all the appropriate regulations; these include requirements that visitors such as students shall not be a charge on public funds, and that they shall be genuinely in a position, defined by the educational standards they have attained, to undertake the course of study for which they are to be admitted.

Vigilance on these matters is necessary and right, and on the face of it, therefore, there was nothing improper about the following letter, received from the Home Office by a professor in the college under discussion (I have deleted the name of the student concerned).

We have received a letter dated September 30, 1976, certifying that Mr XXX has been accepted for a course starting on Monday, October 4, 1976.

It would assist us if you would confirm that Mr XXX has given adequate financial guarantees for maintenance and tuition.

With regard to qualifications, as it is understood that Mr XXX was required to leave Soochow University in February 1976, because of poor academic performance, it is considered that he now has the qualifications to pursue the course for which he has enrolled?

To this my informant replied, giving the requisite financial assurances and adding, on the other point:

We have in our possession a copy of a certificate from the Registrar of Soochow University, Taiwan, indicating that Mr XXX received the degree of BSc in June 1976.

We have also an attested transcript of his academic record, of which the grades indicate an academic performance which we should regard as adequate for the purpose of a postgraduate course. . . . these grades, I may add, are pretty high. You say in your letter that "it is understood that Mr XXX was required to leave Soochow University in February 1976 because of poor academic performance"; we have seen no evidence at all which would bear this statement out. If you could give us any further information from some public or private source, we shall appreciate it.

The reply he got to this from the Home Office explains the opening words of this column. It reads, in full:

I regret the delay in replying to your letter of October 18, about Mr XXX. I am unable to provide any further information at this time, but would suggest that you may wish to contact the Soochow University.

To this, the recipient replied in words on which, again, I am unable to improve:

We regard it as highly unsatisfactory, indeed reprehensible, that a government official should make statements which denigrate a student's academic performance, refuse to substantiate them when asked, and suggest that we should ourselves query the documentation we have received from Soochow University. We shall of course do nothing of the kind. We note further, that the student is Taiwanese. It would appear (from this and other evidence during the past year) that consequently he cannot expect fair treatment from government departments.

It would indeed. And the matter could be put more forcefully still; it seems that the Home Office now feels free to use unsupported defamations against those officially categorized, for political reasons, as Unpersons, and when it is challenged to produce a basis for the unscrupulous allegations, brushes the request aside without even pretending to have had any reason to believe them true.

Well, this at any rate has got to be stopped. For obvious reasons, I have not named the student; for reasons less obvious but no less sufficient, I have not named the college either. The signatures on the two letters from the Home Office are—understandably, perhaps—illegible: I had better say plainly that I am perfectly prepared to have a shot at deciphering them for the benefit of my readers if, in the event of an unsatisfactory response to the disclosure of this scandal, I am obliged to return to the subject. Meanwhile, should Mr Rees be sufficiently concerned at this evidence of further malpractice by his department to do something about it, the reference number of both Home Office letters is W 133695.

## State firms may open the door to let workers into the boardroom



Lord Bullock

The tumult of opposition from industrialists to the Bullock report on industrial democracy has obscured developments in the public sector that would appear to confound the jeremiads of private enterprise. Bullock, of course, was concerned solely with the private sector, but hand in hand with that inquiry, the Government established an inter-departmental investigation to ascertain how much demand there was for industrial democracy in the state industries and services, and to what extent it would be feasible to give trade unionists a share in the management of their enterprises.

This inquiry has been going on for well over a year, and so far nothing has been heard of it. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it must be assumed that its findings will be made available to the Cabinet, but not published, which is a pity because it must contain some valuable information about trade union attitudes in the public sector.

The Government has told the TUC that the legislation being introduced later in this session of Parliament, the Industrial Democracy (Companies and Nationalised Industries) Bill, will, as its title indicates, cover both the private and public sectors. The TUC has now launched an internal inquiry among unions with membership in state firms, asking how far they want the process of power-sharing to go in their industries. That was the course of action decided upon by the TUC Nationalised Industries Committee last week at the prompting of Mr Ray Buckton, the train drivers' leader.

At first sight, that looks remarkably like jumping the gun on the Government's legislative timetable. Rather, it is a delaying tactic. There are those, like Mr Jack Jones, who want the public sector to give a lead in introducing industrial democracy. There are those, like Mr Buckton, who adopt a more cautious line, and there are those like Mr Frank Chapple, the electricians' leader, who want nothing to do with Bullock-style trade union directors.

The setting of the nationalised industries is vastly different from the private sector, and in many ways is more suited to the unions' power aspirations. To begin with, there are no shareholders to worry about. By statute, the boards of state industries are obliged to recognize and consult with appropriate trade unions. Where there is no formal closed shop, as in electricity, gas, British Rail and the Post Office, there is a de facto closed shop, as in the pits.

Representation could scarcely be through any other instrument than the trade unions. In addition, the managers of state industries are more used to exercising their power within social and political constraints; they are not being asked, as are the managers of large private companies, to give up long cherished powers.

The TUC's investigation will discover a wide range of trade union participation in state industry already, with many more developments in the pipeline. In steel, for example, trade unionists already sit on divisional committees of management, and industry's largest union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, is pressing for greater representation on the main board, where a worker director and a retired official of the union already sit.

A managerial revolution is pending at the Post Office, where the unions are within sight of the boardroom. A

reconstituted board made up of six app the Government, six "a poor office union agreed jointly—ident the Bullock formula plus Y.

In the coalmining as might be expected are rather different. I am asking for a great pit level, though in colliery manager, but tory responsibility I giving him the final Coal Board is hav with all three mining pitmen, supervisors, gers—later this mon a power-sharing forum able to all parties industry boasts at level the most dew sultative machinery.

Board and unions larity in the Coal National Consultative and in the Joint Polic Industrial, democratic industry like coal stions, confident a organized unions, t inery is not just for is the tripartite that brings governm and unions together.

The fruits of this joint activity will be lic by Mr Bevan, th Secretary, next week plans for the industry end-of-the century ar

There are industri because the unions warm or even opposed to trade u tors, nothing has, and nothing is in p electricians' union style, in the "on industry.

But trade uni change, and they n round to the cont Much will depend experiments in steel Office and elsewhe benefits of trade uni pation in managem public sector demonstr great, inevitably be pressu suit in industries v now exists.

Where the unions for industrial democ public sector, it seen pushing on an open their experience will watched a not y public sector union private sector union clearly going to ha on their hands to tr Bullock report into reality.

Paul R. Lal

Still on the question of morality, an examination of self-interest

## What price principles in foreign policy?

Although we live in such materialistic times, it is surprising how often moral questions come up in foreign policy.

Our moral sense dictates a clear-cut preference—as President Carter put it in his inaugural address, "for those societies which share with us an abiding respect for individual human rights". This may be a long way down the scale from Kennedy's "we shall pay any price . . . to assure the survival and success of liberty", but it does stem from the same humane impulse.

In Britain we necessarily take a less grandiose view of the world. The proposed ban by postal workers on services to South Africa was simply the latest instance of an argument about relations with South Africa that has dragged back and forth for years, and will go on doing so. Some questions are large: what should the British attitude be to India, when democratic rights and liberties are threatened? Others are quite precise: was the Foreign Secretary right or wrong in refusing to grant any official recognition to the commemoration of the Katyn martyrs?

The conflict between principle and expediency comes of course as old as history. But it is just as difficult to resolve today and in Britain's reduced state, perhaps even more difficult. For what has changed is Britain's capacity to influence other nations, either morally or materially. Some people (like the nuclear disarmers of the fifties) may still think that as Britain's importance in the world has declined, so our moral influence can be enhanced—or at least that the

scales can be tipped that way. The reality is different. Any Foreign Secretary quickly learns that without the economic resources to back him up, his diplomacy rests on very little, but persuasion and the good offices of others—look at Rhodesia, look at oil, look at cod.

What is more, most countries in the modern world are likely to appear somewhat unattractive, from the point of view of civil and political rights (granted there are other criteria, which other cultures rate more highly than our own). According to the American publication, *Freedom of the World*, which looks at human rights across the world, less than 20 per cent of the world's population now live in free societies. Three members of the European Community failed to qualify for its top table of "most free" measured by civil rights (France, Italy and Ireland) though all, bar one (Luxembourg) make the highest ranking on political rights. Only two countries outside Western Europe, the white Commonwealth and the United States rank in both the top lists: Barbados and Costa Rica.

All in all some 40 countries were classified as "free" last year, which leaves 50 countries "partly free" and nearly 70 "not free". It follows, however one may disagree with the choice here and there, that a British government is going to be dealing and trading with some fairly unpleasant customers, whether it likes it or not.

If Britain's primary interest is to survive and to make a



Mr Croxall: Benefits will outweigh the costs

living, foreign policy has to be directed towards achieving that end. It would be felt, all the same, to be utterly repugnant to press this aim to its limit in all cases. And the moral question can be put in the form of where do you draw the line? The French authorities, in the release of Mr Abu Daoud, followed the next day by the announcement of a huge arms deal with the Arabs, gave the impression (deny it as they will) that national self-interest was the only criterion. Britain will, of necessity, trade with

South Africa: but the line on defence contracts is clearly drawn.

The Labour Party, which feels moral issues very deeply (it used to be Spain that was anathema, but Spain is becoming respectable now), has latterly relegated Chile to the lowest circle of hell. It is somewhat inconsistent about its judgments, holding its fire about other Latin American republics which scarcely behave any better on human rights—let alone the Soviet Union. But consistency in

moral matters is not everything. Some Conservatives have been more vocal in support of the settler regime in Rhodesia than anyone else, but no one seriously doubts that the party favours a democratic solution in Southern Africa.

Certainly it is easier to strike moral attitudes at long distances (on Santiago rather than Clay Cross). If jobs were threatened in a direct way, would MPs in the constituencies concerned be so heated on moral issues? Clearly not. But Britain is a moral country, and these matters do count. An interesting instance is coming up in the European Community where, as Mr Croxall pointed out in his first major speech on European policy—Britain should be prepared to accept certain competition, and presumably loss of trade and economic advantages, in encouraging the entry of countries like Greece, Spain and Portugal. "The political benefits of enlargement", he told the European Parliament, "outweigh all the practical difficulties".

The case for applying moral judgments in dealings abroad, as they are at home, has been put many times. The question is, how? The basic argument was well summarized by Mr Hattersley when he was at the Foreign Office, when he argued that the pursuit of self-interest at all costs risks turning into an obsession with short-term gain; that self-interest changes so rapidly, that its obsessive pursuit produces upsetting contradictions in policy; and finally that such a policy is based on the assumption that nations live in unend-

ing competition with each other. Whereas the modern world is above all interdependent.

So how is policy to steer between national interest and moral sentiment? The "diagonal" approach was what Dr Michael Howard, author of *The Theory and Practice of War*, propounded the other day at the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Power and ethics should be seen in terms of dimensions, which may be seen on the graph as vertical, indicates the purposes which should govern political action: the horizontal coordinate measures the capacity of power, economic, military or psychological. "Effective political action needs to take constant account of both dimensions. Political action whether in the international or any other sphere of activity needs to be diagonal."

The statement must take a couple of bearings between the two. Too rigorous a concern for moral absolutes may reduce or destroy his capacity for effective action; but to ignore them entirely may ultimately reduce his capacity to act effectively in a world where States are moral as well as military entities. As a practical example, Dr Howard supported the decision to repatriate Soviet troops from English-occupied Europe to Russia immediately after the last war. In pursuing the diagonal course it would seem the statesman must not be over-squeamish.

David Spanier

Diplomatic Correspondent

## From February 7th all Passport fees increased.

The new fees for the main passport services will be as follows:

	Old fee	New fee
A standard, 30-page passport	£3.00	£10.00
A 94-page passport	£16.00	£20.00
A British Visitor's Passport	£4.00	£5.00
A Collective Passport	£8.00	£10.00
Amending an existing passport	£2.00	£2.50
Adding particulars of a child or children	£2.00	£2.50

Passport Application forms are available from:  
Passport Offices in London, Liverpool, Glasgow,  
Newport, Peterborough and from  
all Crown Post Offices.

Please allow four weeks from receipt of application to delivery of new passport.

## The Times Diary

A good, juicy scandal needed

Italian delicatessen on the corner of his Mike Carter, regarded as a great amenity by the encroaching middle class. Harrington talked about the silver jubilee.

I tried to engage an economist in conversation about our future, but he would only vouchsafe that he did not think monetarism was the answer. With the economic crisis in temporary abeyance and no general election in prospect until next year, this is little prospect of excitement ahead.

All of which makes for hard times for political writers. One of them lamented: "I simply couldn't bear to write about devolution this week, as I did a piece about Parliamentary Private Secretaries." Desperate indeed. What we need is a good scandal.

### Fiery

Besides being the year of the jubilee, this is also about to be the Year of the Snake. The Chinese community in London intend to celebrate both in a grander manner than usual, and yesterday they unveiled a 140ft silver dragon which will form the highlight of their new year celebrations in Trafalgar Square on February 20.

Usually we have the lion dance, which is a lesser ceremony, explained Vincent Choy, the Soho restaurateur. "But for the jubilee, we are doing something special." The dragon dance, which requires a team

of 80 (24 inside the body of the beast), is rarely seen even in Hongkong. The dragon was sent by the Hongkong Government, and the dancers will be drawn from the Chinese restaurants of London.

Choy calculates that there could now be 30,000 Chinese in London. His private project for jubilee is to raise £500,000 to open a Chinese school in Soho, where the immigrants will be taught their own language and culture, and where English housewives will be able to learn Cantonese cooking. He has already Mike Carter at work persuading the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board to give English lessons to Chinese waiters.

The Year of the Snake should, according to the Chinese, be a good year, better than the Year of the Dragon which is coming to a close. "The Dragon is always a fiery year", Choy observed. "Look what happened to Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai."

Clergymen should record their own voices in church, according to the Bishop of Ely, the Rev Edward Roberts, writing in his *Diocesan Gazette*. "Some of us parsons ought to install a tape recorder at the back of the church and play it to ourselves to experience what our long-suffering congregations have to endure Sunday after Sunday—that is, if our wives and churchwardens won't tell us first."

### Symbolic

I am told that there is a new weapon in the arsenal of inter-tribe strife. The Clause 4 Tribune Young Socialists, who are engaged in a power struggle with the Trotskyist Militant group, are said to have taken to distributing propelling pencils capped with little ice-picks. The macabre piece of symbolism is kept under close wraps

though, and checking its existence proved no easy matter. Andy Bevan, the Labour Party Trotskyist youth officer, who should know about such things, is not allowed to speak to reporters without the authorization of the Transport House bosses, Reg Indertill or Ron Hayward. On this occasion authorization was not forthcoming.

Barrie Clarke, the party's education officer and Bevan's predecessor in the youth office, was also elusive—having gone to ground I was told, in Swanmore, Wexford, where he is chairman of the Labour students and a key figure in the Clause 4 group, had fled to Romania, and the whereabouts of Brian Deane, who edits the Clause 4 newsletter, were quite unknown at Transport House.

Any reader who can lay hands on one of the potent pencils, or even snatch a photograph of one, is invited to send it in for examination.

### Shaming

Justow Serious, my cricket correspondent, writes:

Humiliation. That was the word on every pulka sabah's lips in the news of Bangalore tonight after England's groggy, graceless, grovelling defeat in the fourth Test match against India.

Granted, the pitch could have been—maybe was—made to measure for the Indian spinners.

Granted, there were good grounds for believing that the Indians had wiped mango chutney on the ball to improve their grip.

Granted, there were some suspect umpiring decisions, especially when Tolchard was given out l-b-w at the non-striker's end.

But even granted all that, it was a sorry, shaming, shameful defeat, particularly coming as it did on the day that our

GI suppose they're something to trust monotony...9



foreign currency showed signs of ret. A serious question dangles over the Ian captain, Tony Greig over-confident skipper throughout the 12 more interested in himself with the circus-like clowning achieving victory.

England desperate captain who can win who can score run who can pick wicket who can take a success in boiling Bangalore shaming thing to tonight.

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# Republic of Korea

a Special Report

## Mixture of confidence and unease

Scott

Park Chung-hee, the sixteenth of the military which brought his regime because of mixture of confidence and unease.

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in wholesale 25.5 per cent and in 41.9 per cent. The foreign debt at 6m of 1973, at less than exports. Foreign savings (822m) to 706m.

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is at stake. A sudden altera- tion in the balance of power on the peninsula could invite an invasion from the North with the likely involvement of the United States and Japan on one side and the Soviet Union and China on the other.

The alliance with Japan remains the cornerstone of American policy in the Far East and the United States is aware that the loss of South Korea to the communists would pose a serious threat to Japanese security. Further- more, both countries are reluctant to jeopardize their substantial stake in the Korean economy.

Between 1962 and June last year American equity invest- ment amounted to more than \$258m (£153m) and that by foreign subsidiaries of Amer- ican multinationals to more than \$92m (£54m). Japanese investment over the same period came to more than \$628m (£329m). Japanese and American exports to Korea during the first 10 months of 1976 were worth \$2,567m (£1,510m) and \$1,552m (£913m) respec- tively.

### Maintenance of US units

Any withdrawal of United States forces will thus be carefully aligned with the growth in the ability of South Korea to defend itself. As it jags well behind the North in air power, this will mean the maintenance of USAF units in Korea after the ground troops have gone.

If the Seoul Government's uncertainty about American military support has been largely answered it is still waiting to see what President Carter means by his declared intention of introducing a moral vote into the conduct of American foreign policy. According to diplomatic sources in Seoul this is likely to take the form of discreet pressure on President Park to relax political control at home.

Presidential power has been greatly augmented in recent years, first by the Yushin (Revitalizing Re- forms) Constitution of 1972 and then by Emergency Decree No 9, imposed under Article 53 of that constitu- tion. The decree became effective in 1975, after the fall of Indo-China to the Communists, in order to strengthen national unity. Under it a person may be imprisoned for up to 15 years for criticizing the constitu- tion or the decree.

In its defence of such drastic curtailment of civil liberties the Government points to the fate of South Vietnam, arguing that dis- sent in South Korea could be taken by Pyongyang as evidence of disintegration and the signal for invasion.

Kim Seong-jin, the Minis- ter of Information and chief government spokesman, told The Times that political con- ditions would be eased only when North Korea had signed a non-aggression pact with the South. Referring to possible pressure from the United States on this score, he said that for him morality in foreign affairs meant re- spect of another nation's sovereignty.

The Government maintains that human rights have been respected in South Korea even if political rights are limited. This view is supported by the New Demo- cratic Party, the only opposi- tion group in the National

Assembly, which, while criti- cizing certain aspects of eco- nomic policy, accepts that the threat to national security from the North jus- tifies exceptional measures. However, it is contested by the extra-parliamentary opposition, consisting pre- dominantly of a few former political leaders, Christian clergy and lay people, and students. The press and broadcasting stations have launched an offensive against the government's operation within the political framework set by President Park and offer no fundamen- tal criticism of his regime.

According to the Human Rights Committee of the National Council of Churches in Korea, which groups Protestant churches, some people are detained without trial for a long time and others are tried without recourse to defence lawyers. The committee finds that the hearing and deprivation in Korea are common procedures before trial. Last November, one defendant, Suh Kwang-tae, a medical student, re- moved his clothes in court to reveal bruises and cigarette burns on his body. He said these had been inflicted to make him admit to being a communist.

The Human Rights Com- mittee has files on 117 polit- ical prisoners, almost all of whom were arrested under Emergency Decree No 9, but says there are many more unknown detainees. There were 18 people sentenced last year in connexion with the Myongdong declaration, a sweeping attack on the government launched in March from the Myongdong Roman Catholic cathedral in Seoul. It called for the removal of Emergency Decree No 9 and the Yushin Con- stitution and asserted that Korean workers and farmers were being exploited by foreign capital. Its conclu- sion was that "the way to defeat communism and the short cut to national unifica- tion is in developing the democratic potential."

Among the signatories of the declaration were Kim Dae-jung, a former presi- dential candidate who was abducted from Tokyo by the KCIA in 1973, and Yun Po-sun, the President of South Korea before the mili- tary coup d'etat in 1961. Both received eight-year sentences which were reduced to five years by the Appellate Court and have now been referred to the Supreme Court.

On December 8 a similar declaration, calling for the abolition of the Yushin Con- stitution and the emergency decree and punishment for those involved in the Wash- ington bribery scandal, was launched during a demon- stration by about 500 stu- dents at Seoul National University.

If dismantling of the inter- nal security apparatus de- pends on the conclusion of a non-aggression pact with North Korea, as suggested by the Minister of Informa- tion, the future for oppo- nents of President Park looks grim. Relations be- tween North and South are confined to working-level Red Cross meetings on humanitarian problems (about 10 million families are affected by the division of Korea).

There have been no meet- ings since March 1975, of the North-South Coordinating Committee, set up in 1972 to work towards reunifica- tion of the peninsula. The hot line between Seoul and Pyongyang was cut soon after the axe killings at Pannunjom last August so

that the only contact be- tween the two Governments is by radio.

South Korean officials are confident that by 1980 they will have far outstripped the North economically. How- ever, they express the fear that Kim Il-sung might launch an offensive against them before the gap becomes too wide. They are con- fident of being able to repel a full-scale invasion but realize that any outbreak of violence on the peninsula could scare off needed foreign investment.

that the only contact be- tween the two Governments is by radio.

## Clear signs of obsession with security

Visiting South Korea you are soon struck by that country's obsession with security. In the course of daily life you come across so much evi- dence of military prepared- ness.

This includes the curfew from midnight to 4 am in Seoul, which has been in force since the Second World War and has conditioned the nocturnal habits of an entire generation of Koreans; the allocation of more than one third of the budget to defence; the monthly civil defence drill in which traffic comes to a halt and people seek shelter in buildings; stretches of motorway with- out central reservations so that they can quickly be turned into air strips; the lowering of blinds on a civil- ian flight at night over Taegu (ever victorious) by soldiers as they salute and the march- ing songs of the presidential guard.

No peace agreement exists between North and South Korea, merely an armed truce which brought the Korean war to an end on July 27, 1953. More than one million troops are ranged on either side of the Demilitar- ized Zone (DMZ), a two-and-a-half-mile-wide corridor which cuts diagonally across the 38th Parallel. Despite détente between the United States and the Soviet Union and the rapprochement between the Americans and the Chinese the cold war on the Korean peninsula re- mains bitterly intense.

It is estimated that South Korea has an army of 520,000, an air force of 30,000, a navy of 25,000 and a 20,000-strong division of Marines while reserves and para-military forces amount to more than two million. The period of conscription for the Army and Marines is two and a half years and three years for the Navy and Air Force.

As a consequence of a mutual defence treaty signed in 1953, South Korea is as- sisted by about 41,000 Amer- ican troops, including 33,000 from the United States Army (one division with support troops), 8,300 from the United States Air Force (one air division with support) and 200 sailors and marines.

The western sector of the 151-mile armistice line, be- hind which Seoul lies, is guarded by a joint American-Korean corps under an American general. This con- sists of the United States 2nd Infantry Division and the 10 divisions of the Korean Third Army. The American division lies in reserve about 15 miles back from the DMZ, as the most likely main invasion route from an Amer- ican brigade, which in the event of war would be responsible for evacuating Pannunjom, the meeting place of the military armis- tice commission, the front line is manned entirely by the Third Army, the most highly trained and best equipped of Korea's three armies. The Han river estuary and the islands surrounding it are garrisoned by Korean marines.

The Korean First Army, comprising eight divisions, guards the eastern sector of the frontier. The Second Army, which is responsible for logistics and training, covers the remainder of the country and is divided into four district commands. The United States Air Force has combat squadrons behind the front line at Osan and Kun- san.

In the event of renewed warfare with the North, operational command of the South Korean Armed Forces would be exercised by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, who is also commander of United States forces in Korea. This means that the South cannot embark on full-scale military action without American consent.

The North Koreans have an Army estimated at 430,000 men, an Air Force of 45,000 and a Navy of 20,000. Reserves are put at more than two million. Military service is seven years for the Army, five years for the Navy and three to four years for the Air Force. North Korea has received substantial military aid from the Soviet Union and China but does not have the close inter- locking military relationship with those countries that the South has with the United States.

The strategy of the Ameri- cans and South Koreans is

to hold the front line come what may. This means above all the defence of Seoul, which has more than 7,250,000 inhabitants, nearly one fifth of the population. There are about 300,000 com- bat-ready Korean soldiers de- ployed to a depth of 32 miles behind the DMZ.

At its nearest point the front line is only 25 miles from Seoul. The capital is already within range of North Korea's Frog missiles and its northern outskirts could be hit from artillery positions around Kaesong. If the North Koreans ad- vanced a few miles to the Imjin river all of Seoul would be within range. By air the capital is only a few minutes' flight from North Korean bases.

In 1975 the Americans enunciated a nine-day strategy to smash an invasion from North Korea. In the first five days about 1,000 waves a day of B52 strategic bombers and RF4s came up from Okinawa and B52s from Guam. Also a naval battle squadron was sent by the Seventh Fleet.

Despite this show of strength the South Koreans feel that Kim Il-sung might be tempted to make a minor foray against them in the hope that its success would detract attention from the political and economic diffi- culties he faces at home or to test the resolve of the new American administration.

The most vulnerable point in southern defences appears to be five islands in the West or Yellow Sea called Pek- lyong, Taechong, Sochoong, Yonpyong and U. They lie close to the 38th Parallel but well north of the line of the DMZ in the west and face the North Korean coast. A radar station on Peklyong monitors the movements of North Korean aircraft. The islands are garrisoned by Korean marines and come under United Nations Com- mand.

Because of their remote- ness South Korea would have greater logistical problems in defending the islands than the North would in attack- ing them. Their loss would not seriously affect the balance of power on the Korean peninsula but it would be regarded as a severe blow to the prestige of the South and one which could deter potential foreign

investment. As President Park's Government is deter- mined that nothing shall stand in the way of the country's industrialization one can assume that it would be prepared to fling every- thing into the fray to hold the islands.

Last year South Korea em- barked on a five-year Armed Forces improvement plan by the end of which it aims to be able to repulse any attack from the North on its own, apart from American logis- tical support. The programme is expected to cost between \$4,500m and \$5,000m (£2,353m and £2,941m), of which about two thirds could come from a defence tax in- troduced in 1975.

South Korea is weakest vis- à-vis the North in air power, having just over 200 combat aircraft compared to the lat- ter's 600. Many of the South's aircraft are veterans of the Korean war and are being replaced by F4s and F5s. A squadron of S2F anti- submarine aircraft is also being formed.

South Korea has the capab- ility to overhaul aircraft and helicopters and in a few years should be up to im- proving them as well. High- speed patrol boats are already being built for the Navy at Masan.

For the Army, rifles, machine guns and sub- machine guns are manu- factured, and artillery is assembled locally. South Korea expressed the wish to produce the M-60 tank at the beginning of last year, but has so far been confined by the Americans to improving the M-47s and M-48s it already possesses. The Koreans also wanted to increase the calibre of their tank guns from 90mm to 105mm, although the Amer- icans think that the smaller bore is sufficient for the Korean theatre.

Since October 1975 the United States has been sup- plying Korea with Tow anti- tank guns and almost all front line divisions are now believed to have a Tow bat- tery. The Koreans already have the capability of turning out large-calibre artillery such as the 155mm howitzer but have yet to go into mass production.

S.S.P.

### Possible heavy loss of life

It is felt that the loss of Seoul would knock the heart out of the South Koreans; thus the decision to stand fast on the DMZ even though it would entail severe clashes and possibly heavy loss of life from the outset. There is no established second line of defence in South Korea. In fact the military ap- proach to think that there would be little to stop the enemy once the front line had been breached until one reached the extreme south.

The South Koreans are prepared to fight both con- ventional and guerrilla actions against the North. Their experience in South Vietnam, where they had two divisions and a brigade, taught them the limitations of fire power alone and provided experience of countering guerrillas. It is estimated that through fire



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- Singapore: 146 (1st floor), People's Park Centre 101, Upper Cross Street, Singapore Tel: 915493
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## A country heavily dependent on overseas trade

by Kim Sam-o

South Korea's growing economy, on which it draws heavily in coping with its northern rival, is perhaps just out of the long and tedious tunnel that started with the world fuel shortage of late 1973. A quick approximate guide is the country's balance of payments.

Because of soaring bills for oil imports and, at the time of the oil-related recession, sagging exports, South Korea suffered a record trade deficit of \$2,000m in 1974. Last year it reduced the deficit to less than \$3m, a figure that surprised even its own economic planners.

"The difficult times are over," Government officials say. Their sigh of relief is justified.

South Korea is devoid of vital natural resources to earn hard currency. A country of high density of population, it depends heavily on manufacturing industry and external trade for a self-sustaining economy. Trade accounts for the equivalent of more than 70 per cent of its gnp. In addition, it still has to borrow foreign capital to build new industries and to pay back loans.

So the way it survived what many described as an exchange crisis during 1974-75 was observed carefully both at home and abroad.

Obviously a recovery in the economy of the main importing countries was the reason for the turning of the tide. Merchandise exports, last year, when finally tallied after settlement, totalled \$8,120m, representing a growth of nearly 50 per cent over the previous year. The growth of imports during the 11 months ended in November was a little under 19.5 per cent.

The brisk rate of export shipment led South Korea's economy to grow by 15.2 per cent in real terms, a rate rivalled only in the boom year of 1973.

Such rapid growth rates of both exports and the economy were far above those foreseen by planners early in the year, and in December they had to adjust substantially upwards important targets in the fourth five-year economic plan.

About two years ago South Korea had to pay high inter-

est on foreign loans. With improvements in payments and, apparently, in the money market it is now in a far better position to acquire these funds.

South Korea, boasting foreign reserve holdings of \$2,601m last November, nearly twice those of 1975, says the figure should reach \$4,400m in 1981, the end of the present five-year plan.

Given a breathing space, South Korea has also managed to reduce the portion of loans in its debt total that are on less favourable terms. The amount of foreign credit maturing in less than one year, mostly incurred to finance imports, has started to level off at about \$2,000m since last year. The net increase of short-term loans has been cut from \$930m in 1975 to a mere \$70m in 1976.

Making both ends meet in trade is one of the main goals of the fourth five-year plan, starting this year. The plan aims to establish a trade balance by about 1979 and to achieve an annual average growth of 9.2 per cent for the economy and 16 per cent for exports with a per capita gap of \$1,321 in 1981. The intention is to keep the annual average growth of imports and of wholesale prices below 12 per cent and 8 to 9 per cent respectively.

The plan's success depends on the future health of foreign markets which are not at South Korea's disposal. The proposed target of \$10,000m worth of exports this year took into account the probable growth rates of economy and trade in the United States, Japan and the EEC, which receive more than 80 per cent of South Korea's exports.

An uncertain factor in these areas, however, is a growing tendency to protectionism. South Korea's exports are still largely made up of items produced by labour-intensive light industry which are more liable to quotas than are heavy industrial goods.

The dependence on trade makes it imperative for South Korea to maintain good relations with her trading partners. Its "economy diplomacy" is necessary not only to sell more goods but also to buy raw materials such as petroleum, iron ore and raw cotton on long-term stabilized contracts.

Since textiles, footwear, electronic goods, cutlery and similar goods alone cannot provide the mainstay of the country's exports when these reach \$20,000m or so a year, development of heavy and chemical industry is receiving high priority in South Korean policy.

The country's only integrated steel mill on the south-eastern coastal town of Pohang has more than doubled its annual capacity to 2,500,000 tons a year. Further expansion is under way. The shipbuilding industry, represented by such names as Hyundai, has an annual capacity of 2,700,000 gross tons, more than 10 times higher than that of five years ago.

Low wages continue to be the main ingredient in the competitiveness of South Korean industry. However, with concern growing about equitable distribution of wealth, and inflation creeping up, that may soon no longer be true.

Inflation in South Korea is import-related but, because of a policy to stimulate agricultural production, rises in the price of food were greater than those in other products last year.

Despite the lack of active trade unions in South Korea, factory workers have been getting a fair share of the growing prosperity, according to the Economic Planning Board. During the 1963-75 period, South Korea's gross national product increased by an annual average of 9.7 per cent in real terms. Factory workers received an average wage rise of 6 per cent after taking into account increases in the cost of living. The difference of 3.7 per cent went to creating new jobs.

Rises of real wages in the manufacturing sector during the 1973-76 period were provisionally estimated at an annual average of 9.7 per cent. Thanks to high economic growth the number of people employed last year was estimated to have increased by 6.5 per cent. Many South Korean officials have favoured a high rate of economic growth even at the expense of economic stability in order to expand the job market.

The author is deputy economic editor, The Korea Herald.

by Ivan Barnes

For more than six years a revolution has been in progress in South Korea. Saemaul Undong (the New Community Movement) has transformed the countryside, touched the lives of almost every peasant in the land and, in the opinion of some observers, is the country's most important and successful domestic development.

The basic aim of Saemaul has been to increase individual productivity and income in South Korea's 35,000 villages. Under the slogan "self-help, diligence and cooperation" it has mobilized the rural population, almost entirely on a voluntary basis, in a remarkable way.

The idea was first proposed by President Park, himself a child of the backward, poverty-stricken Korean countryside, on April 22, 1970. The next year Saemaul got under way with a number of pilot projects and from then on progressed rapidly.

The first phase was mainly intended to improve living conditions and the village environment generally. Thatched roofs were replaced by tiles or slate, ditches cleared, roads and tracks straightened and concrete, new bridges built. The Government provided materials, mainly cement, and technical help, and a close study was made of progress.

The more effectively a community uses the assistance given, the more it was likely to get in the future. That first year about 60 per cent of the villages were judged to be capable of making proper use of more Government aid. Thus in 1972 some 16,500 villages got more assistance. It is estimated that the value of the various projects undertaken in the past six years is nearly five times the amount invested.

Though there has been a tendency recently to concentrate a little more on the villages that have been lagging behind, the principle throughout has been one of helping those who help themselves. By about 1973 the second phase, that of raising rural incomes, was pressing ahead. This was directed towards such things as cultivation of cash crops, improving irrigation, the stocking of fish ponds and the setting up of small factories and work-

shops. Electrification and mechanization play an important part at this stage.

In 1971 almost all villages in the country were officially designated underdeveloped. In 1973, 30 per cent were classified underdeveloped, 60 per cent developing and 10 per cent developed. By 1975 the figures were 10 per cent, 60 per cent and 30 per cent. The plan is that all will be developed by 1981.

To some extent Saemaul arose out of the success of South Korea's industrial boom. Officials in Seoul never tire of proudly quoting the improvements made in recent years in per capita income. There is less concern of its distribution. Even critics of the Government have told me that they agree with the policy of laissez faire capitalism aimed at increasing the size of the national cake as quickly as possible without worrying too much about how it is sliced up.

The Government recognized, however, that dangers existed in neglecting rural development amid rapid industrial expansion. What ever the difficulties of income distribution that still exist, the gap between town and countryside has been removed. In the late 1960s rural incomes were about 60 per cent of urban ones, but they are at least on a par. The average rural income is four times what it was in 1970. If Saemaul were to achieve nothing else, success could be claimed on these figures.

Of prime importance in the movement is the role of the village leaders. They are elected by the villagers, chair their discussions on likely projects and guide their work.

President Park emphasized at a national Saemaul rally in December that joint ventures must be selected only through agreement by the local people. Villagers should be the masters of the campaign, he said, with the Government assisting from the sidelines.

One of the most impressive aspects of the movement is the emergence of the brightest and the best villagers as leaders in their communities. These men and women are given instruction on self-help methods at Government centres not only by technicians but also by other village leaders who have

## Self-help villages get more aid

operated particularly successful schemes.

Mixing with the farmers at these training centres are a wide variety of white-collar workers from the towns—civil servants, journalists, teachers, businessmen who have "volunteered" (with varying degrees of enthusiasm) to take part in a Saemaul course. The idea is that they should learn from the farmers what is happening in the villages, learn they can help the farmers with more advanced ideas.

"It is a most impressive experience for intellectuals to learn what can be achieved by uneducated people in practical terms," an official at the Saemaul headquarters in the Ministry of Home Affairs told me.

Some of the urban recruits, he said, would afterwards visit the villages of

farmers they had met at the centres to see for themselves the problems and achievements. But he admitted that "some intellectuals are not so serious about the training." This is not surprising, any more than that when President Park calls for volunteers from the towns he tends to get them.

There is some concern at the Home Ministry about the future direction of the movement. As more villages become developed so their leaders will find it more difficult to plan and introduce the increasingly complex projects needed to maintain progress. This will be more difficult after 1981.

Another concern is that village leaders receive no pay for their Saemaul work and some drop out for this reason.

There is, however, much official confidence in the

progress of the drive to make Saemaul a truly national movement by carrying it into the towns and cities. This part of the campaign has been in operation for about two years. Projects have concentrated mainly on efforts to improve the quality of urban life, on anti-waste campaigns and help-your-neighbour schemes.

Along with the material benefits claimed for the movement, equal place is always given to its moral effects. For Saemaul Undong is not simply concerned with economics. Its aims are threefold: spiritual reform, social progress, economic development.

To a great extent spiritual reform simply means convincing country people that they should throw off the apathy that has weakened their communities for

centuries: show that through they can make a way for themselves, a wallow in fatalism. It also typifies Park's personal vices and Korean cronyism. There is a justified, of course, of a regime a democratic nation 1972 Yushin cor

But Saemaul is part of the far that constitution often overlooks through Saemaul cronyism is being, the villages of to an extent un before—and still in many parts o

The author is F Editor, The Tim

## Urgent need is housing

by Simon Scott Plummer

Through rapid economic growth South Korea has escaped from the poverty which characterized the Yi dynasty, occupation by the Japanese and the Korean War had reduced it.

Evidence of new wealth lies in the blocks of flats which have sprung up in the cities, the tiles and asbestos sheets which have largely replaced thatch as roofing material in the countryside, the achievement of self-sufficiency in rice and barley, the staple foods, and the growing range of consumer goods in the shops.

In statistical terms, the gross national product per capita, in 1976 prices, rose from \$242 (about £142) in 1962, the beginning of the first five-year plan, to an estimated \$693 (about £410) last year. Income per head was about 60 per cent of these figures.

The Government has sought to raise living standards by the creation of jobs, not through social welfare programmes, which it had insufficient tax revenue to finance. According to Dr Kim Il-sung, the Economic Planning Board, five million new jobs have been provided over the past 15 years. A further two million are needed under the 1977-81 plan.

The worst conditions seem to prevail in the cities, especially Seoul, to which people come from the country in search of work. One clergyman told *The Times* that there were about 100 slum areas scattered around the capital, consisting of huts, shacks and tents. In some cases two or three families rent the same hut in shifts to sleep.

In one part of Seoul, where an elevated motorway is being built, people are moved out and taken by lorry to areas which are far removed from public transport and jobs. Theoretically, they should be compensated for eviction but the majority receive nothing because they are tenants, not owners.

Reports on working conditions are no better. There are buildings divided into lots three or four feet high in which girls of 15 or 16 sit for up to 18 hours a day sewing garments by hand. In one factory, where conditions are considered good, the starting wage is 400 won (about 44p) a day. Wages may rise to about 850 won (just over £1) a day after four or five years but in some companies the workers never get more than the starting wage. Temporary labourers, who should be put on a permanent basis and receive fringe benefits after 30 days with one employer, are dismissed at the end of that period and then rehired as temporaries.

South Korea has a labour law which sets a minimum wage and a kind of minimum wage for employment and prescribes an eight-hour working day. However, in the drive for economic growth its provisions are enforced and the trade unions are too weak to do anything about it.

The Government remains committed to economic growth but has recently shown greater awareness of the poorer sections of society and the threat to political stability which large discrepancies in personal income contain.

"We should bear in mind that there are still many poor and unfortunate countrymen in our neighbourhood," President Park said in his New Year speech. "Orientation expenditure is tantamount to hurting all-out national unity."

This concern is expressed also in the fourth five-year plan, according to which investment in education and manpower development, health, housing, water and sewage facilities will amount to about \$7,665m (£4,508m), a rise of 79 per cent over the previous plan.

The most urgent need is housing which, by comparison with food and clothing, is extremely expensive in South Korea. For example,

the key money for renting one room in Seoul is likely to be at least 500,000 won (about £510).

Government statistics show that 1,649,000 families had no housing of their own at the end of 1975. In the southern part of Pusan 45.9 per cent and in Seoul 46.3 per cent of families were in this state. The figure for rural areas was only 8 per cent, giving a national average of 25 per cent.

The plan talks of building 2,300,000 dwellings during the next five years, about half of them in Seoul. Of these the Government will finance 512,000 at a cost of 600,000m won (£732m) and the remainder will be built by private companies. During the first three five-year plans the state financed the construction of only 367,000 dwellings.

An official at the Bureau of Housing and Urban Planning said he thought that only about 85 per cent of the overall target would be achieved unless the Government lowered capital gains tax on property transactions. Construction by the private sector has slumped since it was imposed.

Purchasers of state housing can borrow money over a long period on concessionary terms. A typical case would be a one-year grace period followed by repayment over 15 years at 8 per cent annual interest. Those with insufficient capital to buy can rent 40 sq metres at \$20 (about £11.75). Key money is about \$600 (about £333).

Medical expenses can also make a noticeable dent in personal income in South Korea. On January 10 the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs announced that hospital charges would rise by up to 40 per cent and drug prices by 25 per cent this year. The cost of staying in a ward with six beds will be 1,000 won (£134) a day. The fee for a normal childbirth will be 6,700 won (£819) and for outpatient examination, 300 won (36p).

However, the Government has begun to introduce a state health system, which it plans to expand next year. Since the beginning of January 2,095,000 people have been eligible for medical protection. They fall into two categories: those who cannot make a living and families whose average income per head is less than 4,500 won (£550) a month.

As outpatients both categories receive free treatment from Government clinics or private clinics designated by the Government. As inpatients, the first category receives free treatment while the second gets up to 30 per cent of costs as a grant and has to pay back the remainder over one to three years interest free. The Government has set aside 12,000m won (about £150m) for medical protection this year.

On July 1 a new medical insurance scheme will be introduced. All companies with 500 or more employees and companies of whatever size within special industrial complexes will have to establish medical insurance unions. Payment of premiums, which can be fixed by the unions at between 3 and 8 per cent of gross salary, will be shared equally between employers and employees. The Government will subsidize part of the administrative costs.

A national pension law was passed by the National Assembly in 1975 but has not yet been carried out because of controversy over contributions. It is now hoped to introduce it in 1978. Contributions will amount to 7 per cent of gross pay, 3 per cent coming from the employee and the rest from the employer. The Government will provide subsidies on top of this.

The state's greatest outlay on social welfare so far has been on education, which took 16 per cent of the budget last year, second only to defence. Koreans set great store by education and many devote much of their income to it.

Nearly 97 per cent of primary school age children are at school. More than three-



quarters of them subsequently attend middle school, and about the same proportion of middle school pupils go on to high school. Difficult in a nine million people, a quarter of the population, are receiving formal education. Primary education, which covers the ages six to 12, is compulsory and paid for by the state.

Starting in 1969 with Seoul and Pusan the Government abolished middle school entrance examinations throughout the country over two years. Today pupils are allocated to schools, state or private, by computer. Tuition fees are kept uniformly low for both kinds of schools (about 70,000 won—\$85 in Seoul) but the state schools receive about half their costs from local government and the private ones get state subsidies.

In 1974 the system was extended to high school in Seoul and Pusan and in the following year to those in Taegu, Incheon and Kwangju. In this case, the Government provides the state schools

with half the tuition fees, but gives a subsidy to schools, which pressure on parents at private arrangements for their children. During the five-year plan the Government spent about \$294m (£37m) on state schools to lower the average of pupils in 1974 from 40 to 60 and 45 in rural areas to 80. The percentage of pupils going on to high school will rise to 90.2 from 80 for those high school.

## Evil spirits are exorcized

by Peter Hyun

The gong changs, drums resounding and clanking, and brightly coloured costumes play their instruments and dance rhapsodically in a panoply of kaleidoscopic colour—farmers dancing as much a visual as it is an hypnotic experience. The dancers play a spirited follow-the-leader game with the head player, changing dance formations and rhythmic patterns with his gong.

In the countryside, audiences laugh, talk and drink, local rice wine and give shouts of "Bravo!" during the performance. The energetic dancing and colourful costumes, the laughter and audience rapport capture the Korean farmers' vitality and animation.

Farmers' music has shamanistic origins. Exorcism is not a recent invention. As long as Korean farmers have been tilling the rice fields they have realized how important it was to chase off evil spirits or at least cajole them into working in their favour. Today in the countryside, on lunar new years, farmers' bands visit each household in the village and perform the exorcism dance to step on angry spirits and press them into the ground. The dancers receive money, food and wine for their shamanistic services.

Legend has it that the name *shaman*, or *mujaung* in Korean originated among proto-historic Siberian tribes. Shamanism is based on the belief that the visible world is pervaded by invisible forces or spirits that affect the lives of the living. The role of the shaman is to shield man

from these spirits into contact with the spirit world, warding the destruction of these spirits. Pure Buddhism with Taoist mysticism, Shaman Korea, giving a vision which is orthodox, and the Twenty-third South Korea and the non-communist world celebrate Gautama Buddha's birth on the 25th of December. The basic Buddhist has much in common with the popular appeal of Shamanism in Korea. The Twenty-third South Korea and the non-communist world celebrate Gautama Buddha's birth on the 25th of December. The basic Buddhist has much in common with the popular appeal of Shamanism in Korea.

Throughout the perfect way known to mankind, except for the scriptures, the world has had to reveal and without it. In South Korea, like the communists, where there is freedom, there is a dither demonism 11,572,930 followers and monks and nun temples. Mod Buddhism place its on the faith participation in tion of Buddha but the efforts have been somewhat their frequent fa and rivalries.

Nevertheless an integral part of history and cult continued o

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## Tourism's rapid advance after slow start

ies Wade

is for many years a sizeable colony of expatriates—short-term foreign workers, technologists, and others—who have lived in this friendly, open country for a long time. But recently Korea had

one could reverse the American adage that Korea was made to live in, but don't want to visit.

past decade, how this has changed. The tourist industry has grown in both tourist numbers and earnings.

ent need is housing

up against its mountain slopes. Of the new skyscrapers, several are hotels, topped by the 50-storey steel skeleton of the Lotte Hotel, which will be the largest building in the country when completed in about two years. Last year 2,000 rooms were added throughout the country with 3,200 more scheduled for completion in 1977. This will bring the overall total to 15,200, well over half of them in Seoul.

As the national capital and centre of everything from education to industry, from culture to administration, Seoul is the place a visitor ordinarily sees first, and gets to know best. It is an intriguing blend of the old and new, of the brash and quaint; even in the centre of the city one can discover old neighbourhoods of houses huddled under tiled roofs amid small gardens.

In addition, there are three royal palace parks preserved from the days of the monarchy and now used for the public, as well as gardens, museums and amusement grounds.

An ebullient night life

There are also smart and varied restaurants, an ebullient night life, and plenty of attractive shopping arcades. One can seek out the bars and cabarets and tearooms that cater to locals at modest prices.

hair hats smoking long thin pipes, conspicuous among the majority of people in western dress whose homes are equipped with television antennae and electric rice cookers.

A turn-off eastward at the provincial capital of Taegu takes one in an hour's drive to Kyongju, a moderately sized country town that was once the centre of the Silla dynasty, which fell in AD 936. Before that date it was a thriving capital of more than a million people.

The relics are there to prove it: palace and castle walls, temples and grottoes, a stone observatory tower shaped like a ninepin, huge royal tomb mounds and a stylish new museum crammed with artifacts from their excavation— notably gold helmet crowns and striking jewelry with a Viking appearance.

The town is scheduled to be developed into an international resort over the next five years, with 3,000 hotel rooms and suitable amenities projected under joint ventures with foreign capital, already begun.

A second international resort is planned for the Sorak Mountain National Park on the north-east coast. In winter there is a old lodge available near by, while summer holidaymakers find fine beaches for bathing. There is already a modern hotel in the resort town, and several more are to be built, along with recreational facilities, principally to attract Japanese tourists who will be able to cross the narrow sea between the two countries when a ferry and air service are instituted.

by W. E. Skillend

The origins of the Korean language lie in an obscurity which has long been an adventure playground for philologists. It is as plain as the nose on an Indo-European face that the languages which stretch from Turkey to Japan are encodings of each other, but no one has yet broken the code which must link Korean at least with the Tungusic languages to its north and west and with Japanese to its south and east.

The early history of the Korean language is not well documented, but the general picture of the development of the Korean and Japanese languages in historic times is fairly clear. The Korean language is predominantly that of Silla, the kingdom of south-east Korea in the third to seventh centuries, and the language of Silla in its turn was predominantly the language of its capital, the present Kyongju.

Kyongju lies at the head of a valley on the east coast which points almost due north, towards the mouth of the Yalu river. It must be highly likely that in prehistoric times it was settled by migrants from that region.

All Japanese history and tradition point also to a migration to the western part of Japan from south-eastern Korea, which again is likely to be part of the same migration from the north, and a spread then of the Japanese language away to the east and the north across Honshu. However, the prehistory of the words of these languages which, if the Indo-European experience were anything to go by, would be a key to understanding much of the prehistory of the culture of the whole region, is still to be explored; and one has also to take into account cultural contacts with China from the earliest times.

The shortage of documentary evidence on the early history of the Korean language is partly the result of the destruction of materials during the invasions which have periodically devastated Korea. However, it is reasonable to ask also whether Koreans ever wrote very much in their own language until the present century.

They did, we know, devise a method of writing their own language with Chinese characters, and they passed the idea on to Japan, where it was taken up with enthusiasm. But Koreans thought it not only cumbersome, since it is essentially a sort of rebus system, but also disadvantageous in their intercourse with China. Writing in Chinese was simpler, and it gave them all

## King Sejong's alphabet a unique achievement

the benefits of sharing in the Chinese cultural tradition. Therefore, although the sophistication of some of the poetry which does survive from the sixth to fourteenth centuries suggests that composition in Korean must have been widely practised by Koreans who were sensitive to the beauty of their language, what was actually thought to be worth writing down and preserving was overwhelmingly in Chinese.

Concerned with pronunciation

For the means of writing their own language conveniently, Koreans had to wait for the right man and the right time. The man was King Sejong (1418 to 1450), a devout Buddhist at the head of the Confucian state, a model monarch, with the strength of character to face up to the bureaucracy, and an able enough scholar to take advantage of the philological scholarship of medieval China. He started from the premise that universal literacy was desirable for good government and, with an equally unusual interest for his time, he was concerned how Chinese was actually pronounced.

His interests merged in the 1440s in his grandiose project to create an alphabet for the Korean language. The alphabet which he produced stands today as one of mankind's unique achievements: an alphabet specifically designed for the regular spelling of one particular language, the letters of which themselves are shaped to indicate the sounds which they represent.

The descriptions of the vowel sounds are remarkably clear. For instance, for the "a" sound: "The tongue reaches and the enunciation is deep", and for the "i" sound: "The tongue does not retract and the enunciation is shallow". The description of the vowel letters is not so easy to follow, since it is based on a philosophy of the relations between heaven, earth, represented by a round dot, and man, represented by an upright line.

The consonant letters are, however, almost too clear to be believed: "the molar immutation" (k) depicts the root of the tongue blocking the throat; the "lateral immutation" (n) depicts the outline of the tongue touching the upper palate; and so on. There were 17 consonant letters and 11 vowel letters, the latter also combining to spell 18 diphthongs.

Sejong was the right man, but he was four or five centuries ahead of his time. Korean society did not accept the desirability of universal literacy in his reign, nor in those of his 23 successors. Nevertheless the alphabet survived, and is in full use today. In the interim it was used for the explanation of Confucianism and Buddhist texts; and also for the recording of a few hundred stories and a few thousand poems.

If it is exciting that the origins of the Korean language still remain to be explored, and that most of the old literature in Korean still awaits translation, it is frustrating that so few foreigners are able to converse in Korean. Koreans are identifiable as a people by their language more than any other feature of their culture, and gossiping is perhaps the favourite national pastime.

The Korean language is fundamentally different from other languages in one or more vital aspects, and it is not always possible to explain the differences in ways which will make it easy in practice for the foreigner to use the Korean language. For instance, it can make all the difference whether one aspirates a P strongly, slightly, or not at all, but absolutely no difference

whether one uses a P, a B or an M. On another level, the words for colours are not quite what they seem. One of the normal words for "blue", for instance, is applied not only to the sky and the sea, but also to grass.

The key to understanding this is something like the feeling of oneness with nature that one has on seeing them. On the other hand, if the sight of the sky, the sea or the grass gives one a feeling of positive cheerfulness, a different word will be used for what are objectively the same colours.

But intrinsically Korean is not a difficult language. The rules may be different from, but they are not in themselves more difficult than, the rules which any human being follows without effort in speaking his native language. The elementary rules are fairly easily learnt in theory, and then practice is everything. In Korea there are not only several schools which organize the practice of Korean for foreigners, but also millions of pleasant people who are only too happy to make the practicing of one's Korean a delight.

The author is reader in Korean, University of London.

## Evil spirits are exorcized

Having long been tormented by the factional strife and corruption among the Confucian hierarchy, these reform-minded scholars were responsive to fresh ideas and ideals from the West.

Most of them remained good Confucianists, but a few were eventually attracted by the premises of the nations socio-political order.

The first two Protestant missionaries to set foot on Korean soil were Karl Kutzlaff of Germany in 1832 and the Reverend R. J. Thomas of Scotland in 1865. With the opening of the Hermit Kingdom to the west in 1882, missionaries of various denominations began streaming into Korea, which resulted in indiscriminate dissemination of different faiths among those natives eager for new beliefs and values from abroad.

largest Protestant population in Asia, with more than four million followers and 19,066 native clergy. One reason for this is the country's religious tolerance.

Unlike most other Asian countries that tolerate only their own national religions, South Korea is tolerant of all faiths and beliefs, as long as they do not disrupt the nation's socio-political order.

At present the Presbyterian church has 1,600,000 members, while the Methodist

ists number about 250,000. The others sects, such as the Mormon, Baptist, Anglican and the Seventh-Day-Adventist, constitute the rest of the Protestant population.

In addition to the Protestant missionaries' contributions to the country's education, medicine and social welfare, a handful of them have done much for the diffusion of Korean culture abroad. One notable example is the Anglican Bishop, Richard Rutt, who has written and translated a number of books on various aspects of Korean history and civilization.

Of many other religious sects in South Korea today, Chondo-Gyo is particularly noteworthy. In 1861, Choi Che-wood, in revolt against alien religions, such as Buddhism, Confucianism and Christianity, preached that Korea needed a nationalistic religion for the people to regain their national identity. As a child he

grew in the womb of his mother before he sees the light of the world, the Koreans must grow in the faith of Chondo, or heavenly way.

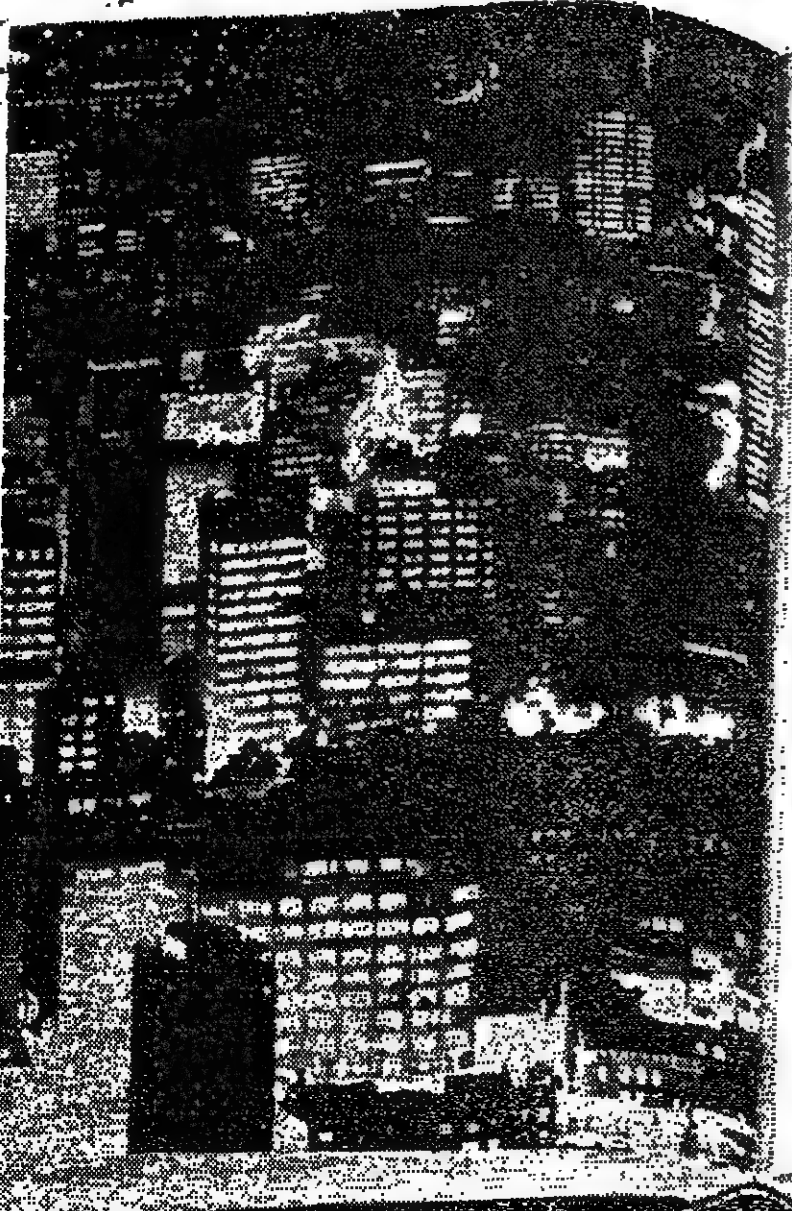
He advocated the "life of liberty and equality for the masses", and was executed for heresy in 1866. Today, the sect claims 815,400 followers, 1,629 priests, and 140 churches.

There is also Taefong-gyo, a great gods sect, a primitive religion, with 128,198 members, 37 monks and 36 temples.

One of the recent additions, too, is the Rev Moon Sung-myong's Tongil, or unification, church. Mr Moon's "Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity" has increasingly come under attack in recent years for what his critics at home and abroad call his "heretical teachings".

The author is a Korean-born American editor and writer.

# 17 ways to say 'progress' in Korean.



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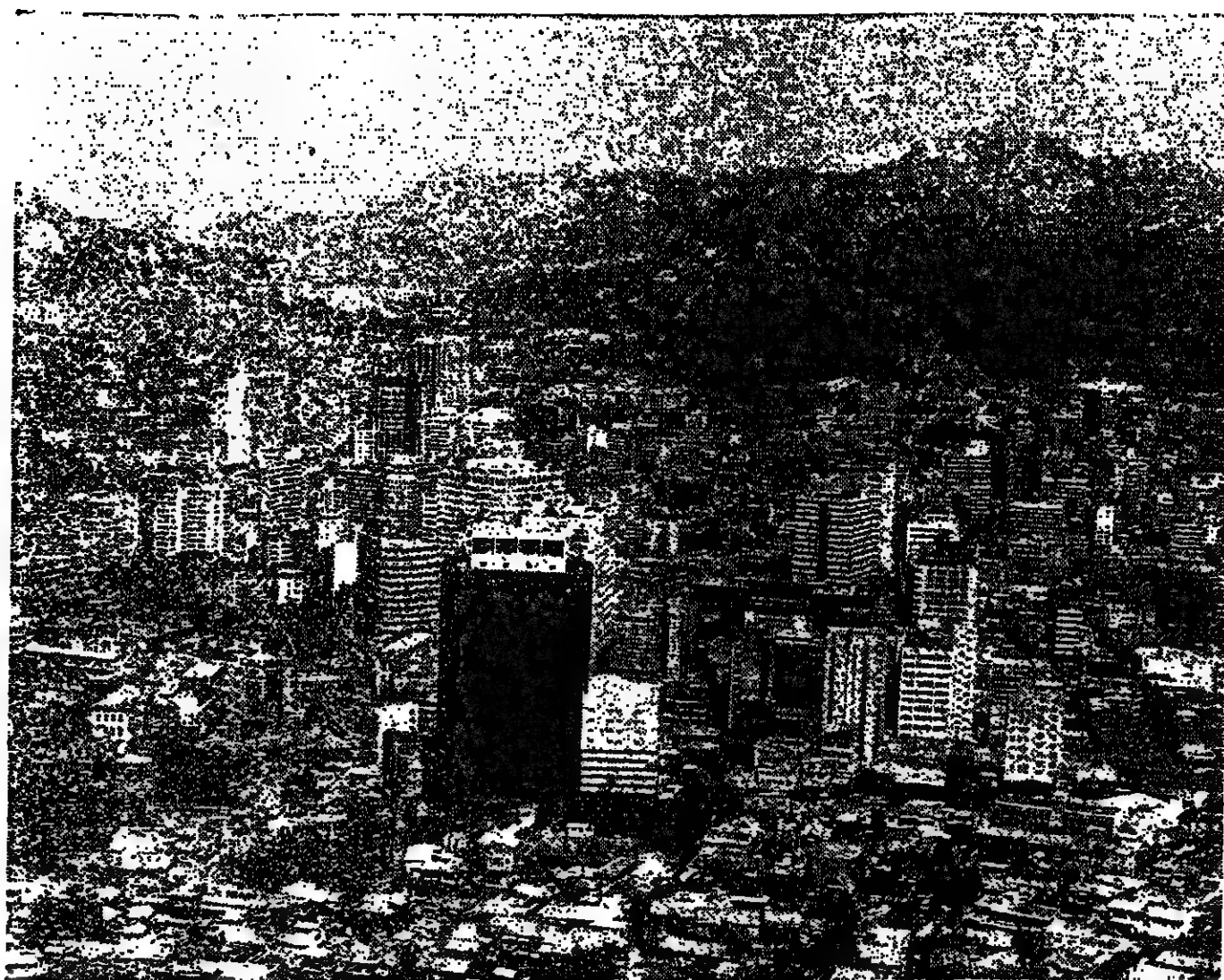
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## Korea looks confidently ahead after

# A YEAR OF UNPRECEDENTED PROGRESS

In the Republic of Korea they will remember 1976 as a year of wonders filled, as President Park Chung Hee said in his New Year Message, "with greater rewards and rejoicing than any year in the past". It saw the triumphant completion of the Third Five-Year Plan, with results exceeding the most optimistic expectations, a bumper harvest despite various natural disasters, and dynamic industrial growth. Taking into account the unsettled state of China following the death of Mao Tse-tung and the unrest in other neighbouring countries, it was the year in which Korea emerged as the most stable economy in the Far East. A nation made prosperous by capitalism (the agreeable face), Korea now stands ready to make further advances through its Fourth Five-Year Plan, confident in its economic strength and at last poised to reap the rich rewards of long, hard years of toil. Economically the Republic of Korea has accomplished what it said it would accomplish. It has arrived.

### The "Managed Miracle"

This was the name given by the world of industry and commerce to the transformation of Korea from a backward, war-stricken country to one that now bids fair to become a leading industrial nation of the western Pacific. The change has been brought about in the amazingly short period of 15 years and it has been wrought not so much by a miracle but, as President Park has said, by "the blood, sweat and tears 35 million people of Korea have given for the country". To which must be added skilful planning and a natural aptitude for creating the sort of climate that would attract foreign investment.

The First Five-Year Plan, launched in 1962, restored national confidence and by developing infrastructure and export-oriented light industry provided a basic foundation for further development. The Second Five-Year Plan, launched in 1967, saw the promotion of other export industries including synthetic fibres, electrical equipment and petrochemical products, and the development of the heavy and chemical industries. Both the export of consumer goods and the import substitute of raw materials increased, and there was considerable expansion of the road and communications networks. The Third Five-Year Plan, just completed, has seen impressive advances in iron and steel production, shipbuilding, the automobile industry and the manufacture of electronic and electrical equipment. As a result the Gross National Product has increased 12 times over 1961, the per capita GNP increase being eight times. Exports, which in 1961 amounted to little more than \$40 million, soared to over \$8,100 million in 1976, an increase of about 200 times, the export expansion rate in that year alone being 50 per cent.

### The Pattern for the Future

The Fourth Five-Year Plan (1977-81), based on the principles of "growth", "efficiency" and "social equity", aims at nothing less than a self-sufficient economy. The plan gives top priority to the iron and steel, nonferrous metal, petrochemical and electronics industries and to

training highly skilled technicians for precision engineering and other advanced industries. Special emphasis will be placed on developing the machine industry as part of the upgrading of the industrial structure and more particularly to meet defence requirements. The export target of \$10,000 million is expected to be reached well ahead of schedule and to exceed \$20,000 million by the end of 1981. By that time at the latest balance should be achieved in international payments and the per capita GNP should exceed \$1,500.

The plan also provides for the advancement of living standards and the social welfare of the people. A free medical aid programme has already been introduced and a start will soon be made on a medical insurance system. More and better housing, improved water supply and more funds for education come within its scope, the ultimate aim being "to create a society in which all the people equally share in the affluence".

### Growth and Investment

Although the Fourth Five-Year Plan envisages a considerable increase in domestic savings—indeed the hope is that Korea will be able to provide all her investment needs from domestic resources in 1981—investment from abroad will almost certainly be needed during the plan period though perhaps not on the scale envisaged a few months ago, when some sources were talking in terms of \$10 billion. So there are still opportunities for foreign enterprises wishing to invest in Korea's success.

The active encouragement of foreign investments has been basic government policy since planning began in the early 1960s. To attract the investor valuable incentives, guarantees and privileges under such measures as the Foreign Capital Inducement Act of 1964 have been provided. They include complete exemption from corporate, income, property and acquisition taxes for the first five years of operation, and 50 per cent of these taxes for a further three years. Foreign investors are guaranteed repatriation of capital and remittance of profits, and the full protection of their property by law.\*

There is no legal limit on the foreign investment ratio, but for the post part joint ventures with 50 per cent foreign participation are preferred to those involved 100 per cent foreign ownership. The minimal foreign investment in certain industries—for example shipbuilding, petrochemicals and metals—is \$200,000. But in others such as electronics and machinery it may be only \$100,000 provided the project is economically viable, or even \$50,000 for export projects using domestic raw materials and requiring advanced technology.

\* Further information can be obtained by writing direct to the Bureau of Foreign Investment Promotion, The Economic Planning Board, Seoul, Korea; or by contacting The Korean Embassy, 4 Palace Gate, London W8 5NF (Tel: 01-581 0247).

### Free Export Zones and Industrial Estates

A vital part in the balanced development of the economy has been played by the free export zones and industrial estates established by the government "for the benefit of foreign business interests." There are some 24 of them and they are already contributing more than 20 per cent of Korea's exports. By the early 1980s their share of exports will have increased to more than 30 per cent.

The estates have all the infrastructure and facilities one might expect and offer all the usual incentives and privileges to the foreign investor. The two free export zones have excellent port facilities and, like the other industrial estates, have management offices of the Industrial Estates Administration (IEA) on site to handle the administrative and other problems of resident industries. The industrial estates have been so successful that experts have come from a number of other countries to study the Korean way of going about things.

The older and slightly larger of the two free export zones is Masan, occupying more than 233 acres of reclaimed land near the south coast seaport-city of that name. More than 100 foreign companies are established in MAFEZ, as the zone is called, occupying either privately-constructed factories or government-built standard factories.

Lack of space at Masan led to the establishment in 1973 of the Iri free export zone (IFEX) on some 228 acres near the west coast port of Gunsan. Intended mainly for light industry Iri, like Masan, is a bonded government estate where tax and customs regulations are waived or suspended to allow the free flow of equipment, raw materials and semi-finished goods for the assembly or manufacture of export products.

The Gumi Export Industrial Estate covers more than 2,600 acres beside the Nagdong River and adjoining the Seoul-Pusan Express Highway. It was established in 1973 to promote the growth of the electronics industry by concentrating it in one area, although Gumi also turns out textiles and other more general products. The Korea Export Industrial Corporation has six estates covering a total of 820 acres in the Yongdunpo and Incheon areas near Seoul. Established in 1964, the Corporation was the first of its kind in the republic and today its estates accommodate some 343 companies including more than 90 joint-venture firms.

The Korean Government has established six special complexes in the eastern and southern coastal areas for expansion of the machinery, shipbuilding, petrochemical and iron and steel industries. One of the most impressive is the new industrial city of Changwon in the south coast heavy and chemical industrial belt near the Masan free export zone. Changwon is essentially a machine industry

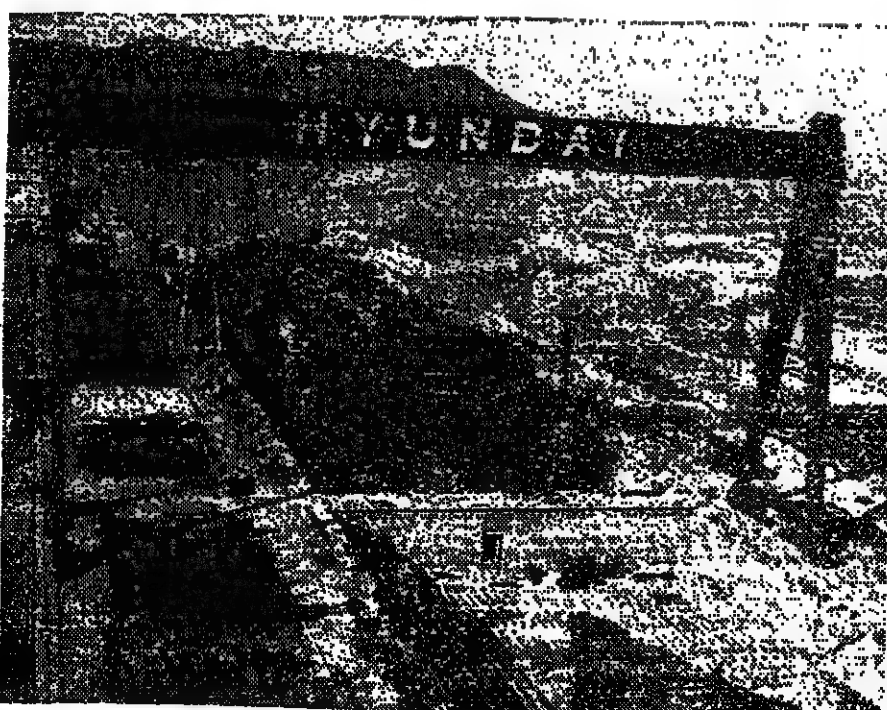
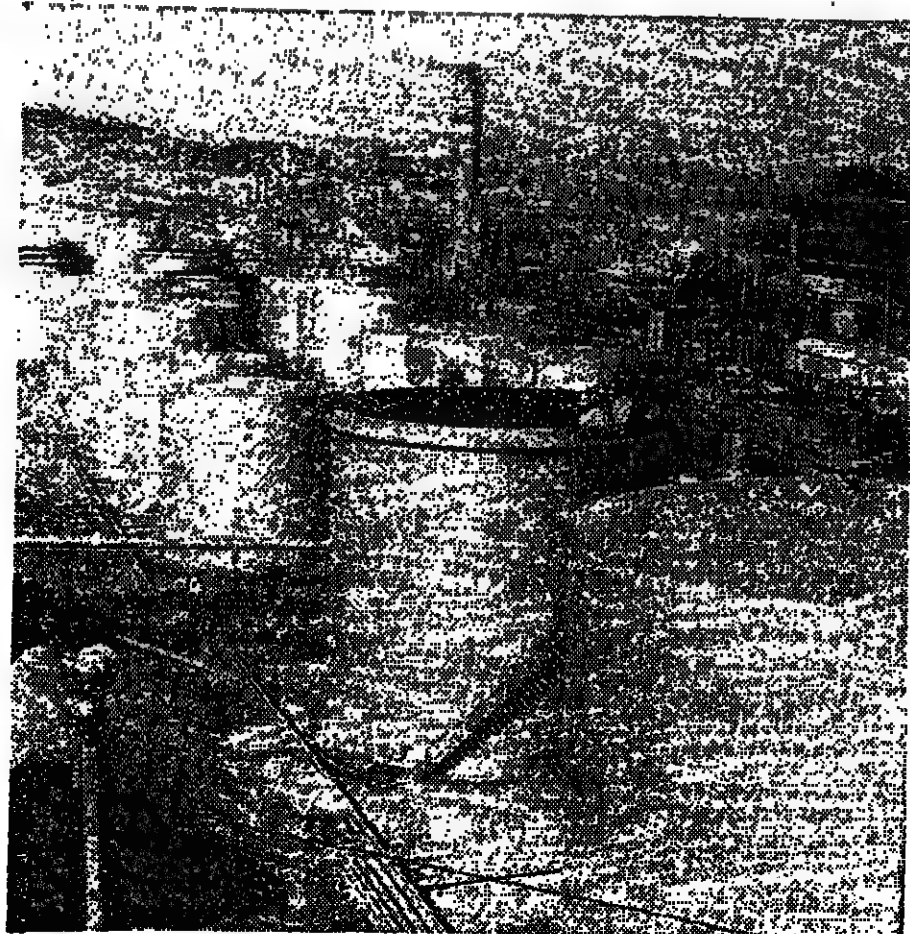
complex, a home for large-scale enterprises manufacturing materials, primary components, high-grade precision machine tools and the like, and able to compete effectively in international markets. Tools, dies and moulds, hydraulic devices, gears and transmissions, bearings, bolts and metal-working machinery, engine blocks, propeller and marine equipment, textile and chemical machinery, mobile components—all these come within Changwon's scope. Needless to say, since its inception in 1974 Changwon has attracted numerous companies including foreign investment companies. It is adjacent to good ports, highways and future plans include modern harbour facilities of its own and ultimately a residential community of some 200,000 people.

### Contrasts, South and North

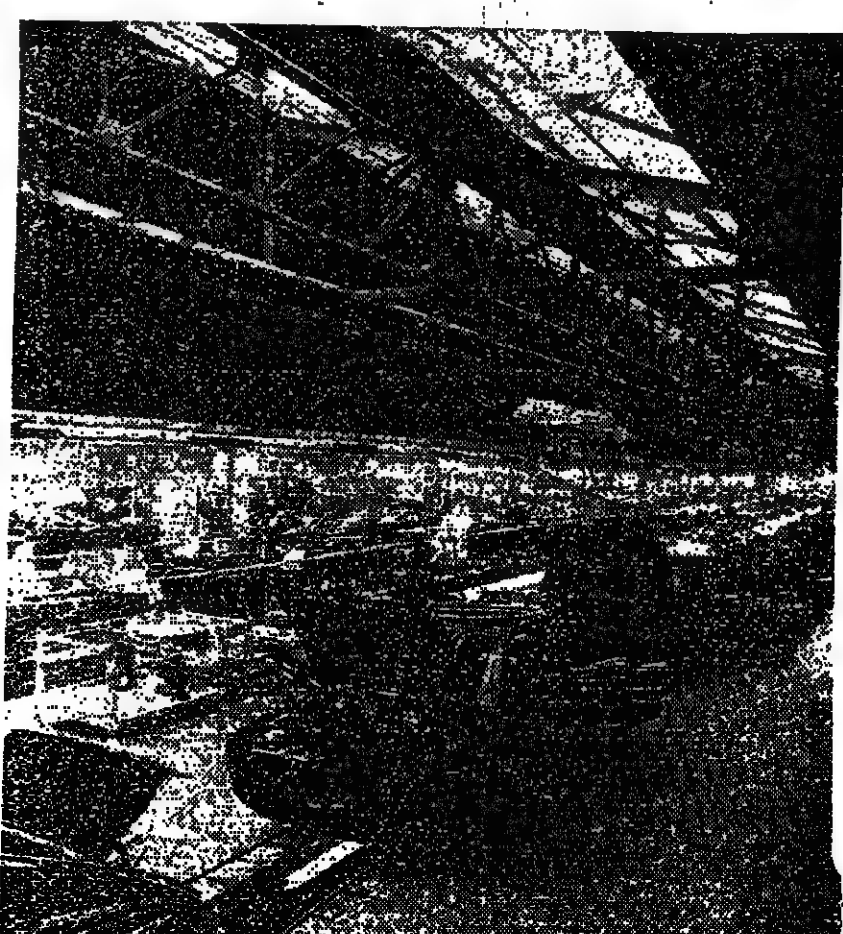
Nothing could be more marked at the end of 1976 than the contrast between the confident, busy, free Republic of Korea and its communist neighbour to the north, the neurotic looking-glass world of Kim Il Sung. For if 1976 had been a year of wonders for the South, it was certainly a year of disasters for the North. Economically the North was in dire straits, dependent on imported raw materials for many of its factories yet weighed by debt to foreign creditors and with barely enough to sustain its people. It is always difficult to get reliable information about the North, but experienced Pyongyang watchers considered that 80 per cent of factories designed on imported raw materials and more than 50 per cent of those using domestic materials were not operating in 1976. Shortage of food and other daily necessities were as good as admitted by Kim Il Sung himself in his morose New Year message.

It was a bad year, too, in international affairs for the North. Attempts at Colombo to drum up support for anti-Americanism failed, and if the nonaligned movement represented at that conference had any doubts about the true nature of Kim Il Sungism, they were soon awakened by the axe murders at Panmunjom in August. With all hope of success at the UN General Assembly gone, the North suffered fresh degradation as its narcotic smuggling activities ranging as far as Scandinavia and Peru were exposed.

The South, with its customary and seemingly inexhaustible patience, once more urged the North to the conference table so that the future of the Korean peninsula might be determined by Korean President Park undertook to agree to the departure of American troops from the republic if only Kim Il Sung would sign a non-aggression pact. But Pyongyang refused to remain rooted in its ancient prejudice. Kim Il Sung in his family power struggles and plotting a grandiose palace which, it is said, is to be larger than the Kremlin.



Left: The Ulsan oil refinery; Right: "Pony" car assembly line; Above: shipbuilding at Mipo Bay, Ulsan.



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# A GREAT CULTURAL REVIVAL

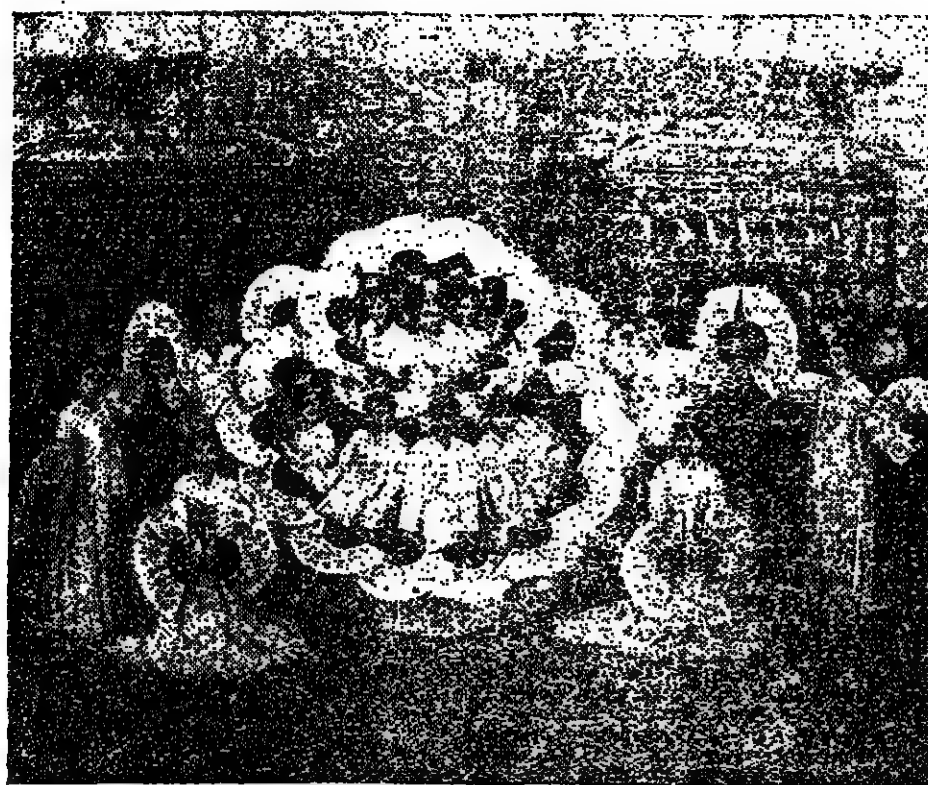
## CHERISHING THE PAST WHILE BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE

The promotion of culture should begin with the rediscovery of our national culture restoration of our cultural identity."

President Park Chung Hee, January 1977

While the rapid economic development of over the last 25 years has naturally had claim on world attention, there have also considerable achievements in other spheres nation's life, equally impressive in their way. Not the least of these achievements found in the great cultural revival which untry is experiencing, and which has been ing momentum in more recent years. This a process of rediscovery and restoration, more than an expression of national pride, reaffirmation and strengthening of national y and a source of inspiration for the future.

Almost as soon as the Republic of Korea was established in 1948 work began on compiling a list of National Treasures for permanent government protection and support. These National Treasures—there are now more than 180 of them—are not merely historic sites and buildings, rare works of art and precious artefacts; they also include folk dramas, dances and music, many of which can be traced back 1,000 years or more, and the artists and groups whose performances keep them alive. Old crafts and traditional sports are also cherished. The weave of cultural heritage is rich and varied.



Dancers of the Korean Folk Arts Group.

religious origins. All are colourful and a delight to the eye.

Since World War II Korea has proved remarkably receptive to Western influences in the performing arts and now has symphony orchestras, opera and ballet companies and drama groups. Some artists such as the gifted Chung family have won international reputations. Art, music, literature, drama—there are few spheres of culture which have not been penetrated to a greater or lesser extent by Western ideas and techniques, and the question now exercising Korean minds is the extent to which these foreign intrusions should be allowed free rein. Has not the time come to be far more selective in accepting cultural trends from abroad? Has not the country been unduly exposed to the harmful and spurious as well as the good and beneficial?

Such questions have particular relevance. Small countries with troubled histories like Korea need everything they can lay hands on to preserve and strengthen their sense of nationhood against powerful external pressures. A strong sense of national identity, rooted in an indigenous and thriving culture, will enable a people to survive no end of storms and stresses.

In the case of Korea this much was realized when the First Five-Year Plan for Restoration of Literature and Arts was launched in 1974 with a budget of \$52 million. To implement the plan a Cultural and Arts Promotion Council and an Arts Promotion Institute were set up and a nationwide campaign begun to assess what has to be done. The Folklore Museum, King Sejong Memorial Hall and the Korean Folk Village were all products of the plan, and much has also been done to promote creative activities and literary appreciation. There has been careful discrimination appraisal of Western influences throughout.

The campaign to preserve and extend traditional culture has recently received strong support from President Park. At his New Year Press Conference in January, 1977, he called for a "rediscovery" of Korea's national culture. He made the point, however, that this did not mean unconditional rejection of all foreign cultural influences, a course which would leave Korea in unhealthy isolation. It is judicious selectivity he is after and many people, looking at what often passes for culture in the West nowadays, will sympathize with his aims.

### Uniquely Korean

What is more surprising is that in most cases the cultural heritage is uniquely Korean. One would expect the Korean peninsula, historically a much-fought-over land bridge between the Asian mainland and Japan, to have been subject to powerful cultural influences from without and so to have developed strongly imitative art forms. But while it is true, for example, that early Korean painting was much influenced by Chinese painting, Korean artists soon moved away from the more formal aspects of Chinese painting, abandoning its disciplines for an altogether lighter and more uninhibited style of their own which in time became an unmistakably national style, most evident in paintings of animals and mist-shrouded mountains and reaching its spogee during the later Yi Dynasty (1392-1910). Today some Korean painters are content to base their work on that of famous Western painters. Others find their inspiration, and sometimes their styles, in Korea's past and this trend seems likely to increase. Plans are being made to bring a small but representative collection of modern Korean paintings for exhibition in London.

Sculpture received its impetus from Buddhism, an imported religion, and was directly based on Chinese techniques. Metalwork was also closely associated with Buddhism, outstanding exceptions being the moulded bronze artefacts from tombs dating from the third century BC and the superb gold crowns and ornaments from royal tomb mounds of the Unified Silla Kingdom (668-935 AD). One of the most famous of these tombs, the Flying Horse Tomb in Kyungju has recently been refurbished as a display centre for replicas of objects found in the tomb, many of the originals being in the Kyungju National Museum nearby.

Korea is justly known for its ceramics, particularly the exquisite celadon ware of the Koryo Dynasty (935-1392 AD) and the white porcelain of the Yi Dynasty, in which the natural artistry of Korean craftsmen found its highest expression. Ceramics, too, provide an example of outgoing influences. During the Japanese invasions of 1592-98, the Japanese not only made off with valuable books and priceless art treasures; they also took to Japan many Korean potters whose skills were used to establish a fine ceramics industry.

### The Performing Arts

This coming August the Korean Folk Arts Troupe will be visiting London for a two-week season at the Sadler's Wells Theatre. This will be a rare opportunity to see some of the leading performers of Korea's National Classical Music Institute and National Dance Company. The music, performed on flutes, double reeds, drums and gongs, may hark back to the royal courts of more than 1,000 years ago or may be of a much livelier kind associated with village life. The repertoire includes the stately and stylized dances of the court and the simpler folk dances evocative of the countryside and agriculture. Some dances have



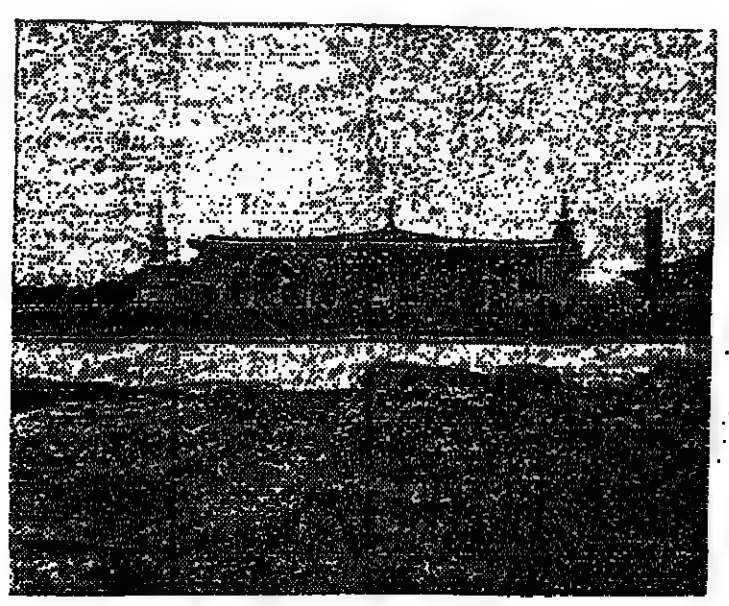
17th-century white porcelain vase (Yi).

early 13th-century celadon ware (Koguryo).



Members of the National Classical Music Institute perform Korean music with different types of instruments.

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National museum of Kyungju.

## Charming writings little studied by western readers

by Richard Rutt

Korean literary culture received its initial impetus when, in the eighth century, the kings of Silla deliberately modelled their state and its administration on Buddhist ideas received from Tang China. At the same time Chinese script, and with it Chinese literary language, began to dominate Korean culture. Previously there had been verse and narrative in the Korean languages. The fragments that remain have been transmitted in demotic Chinese transcriptions, and since there was as yet no native Korean script, our knowledge of Korea at this stage of its development is meagre. Consequently our appraisal of the early literary fragments must be tentative.

They convey impressions of a north-east Asian culture with an indigenous Shamanism and a tribal organization that had survived through several centuries of settled agrarian society. The spontaneity of that primitive culture has never been lost, and the fascination of studying Korean literature lies in detecting the vigour of the original Korean inspiration as it has survived, sometimes flagging but never quite dying, under the increasingly heavy overlay of Chinese taste and learning.

The earliest significant named author is Ch'oe Ch'iwon of the ninth century. He was sent to China to study and there succeeded in gaining employment as a minor official of the Tang administration. After some years he returned to Korea, withdrawing to live and die in the southern mountains, apparently disappointed by the lack of opportunity in what to him was a rustic corner of the world.

His surviving writings are now printed in a single small volume, but they suffice to show that he had mastered the technique of the late Tang.

By the twelfth century Korea's rulers had begun to feel a responsibility for the edifying of history. Two major works are extant: *Samguk sagi*, a Confucian-inspired account of Korean history, compiled at the royal command; and *Samguk yusa*, the slightly later, more anecdotal work of a Buddhist monk which preserves better the flavour of the non-Chinese tradition.

The Koryo period, reaching its cultural peak about the time of the Mongol expansion into China in the thirteenth century, saw a highly literary culture at the royal court. Verse compositions were a qualification for political office.

The earliest writer to leave a considerable quantity of writings, Yi Kyubo (1168-1241), gained his first appointment to the Civil Service by writing a poem about a blossoming pomegranate in the garden of the military dictator's ostentatious town house. Yi Kyubo and his friends admired the poets of Sung China. The unaffected emotions of Su Tung-po's epigrams to them.

They cared less for the writers of Tang. Li Po's wit and technique was admired, but Kyubo significantly preferred Po Chi-i to other Tang poets and echoed Po Chi-i in his own poems of social protest and in the rusticity of his humour.

In later years Yi Kyubo turned to Buddhism under the influence of the *dhyan* school, and wrote poems about it that provide a fascinating demonstration of thirteenth-century lay Buddhist devotion.

From then onwards Korean writing reflects the changes of Chinese taste. With the Yi dynasty, at the end of the fourteenth century, came the eclipse of Buddhism as a political force and cultural influence in the Korean court. Confucianism, in the syncretistic form of Chu Hsi and his school, became the country's sole orthodoxy until the end of the nineteenth century.

After 1640 the Ch'ing emperors received only grudging loyalty from Korea, but the Ch'ing development of critical scholarship was avidly greeted by Korean writers. Historians reexamined Korean origins, poets took an interest in textual questions, and every one aimed at becoming a scientific polymath.

### A dismissed tradition

The Korean poetic tradition has been too easily dismissed as a pale imitation of the Chinese. The fostering of criticism led to a deepened appreciation of native elements.

Poetry in Chinese was the delight of the ruling class. Vernacular folk literature was abundant. Just ephemeral, and even after the invention of the native script in the fifteenth century, little was printed in Korean. From the eighteenth century onwards, however, care was taken to preserve the lyrics of vernacular songs.

The typical form is the *sijo*, usually three lines of about 15 syllables to the line. *Sijo* were usually sung by professional singers. Some of them were love poems, some philosophical and moral lyrics, many political satires. The majority are anonymous or pseudonymous.

"Love". It is a lying word. That you love me, another lie.

"The loved one is seen in dream". That is still a greater lie. How can I, who can never sleep,

hope to see you in my dreams?

At the end of 10 years' work I have a hut with a straw roof.

The clear wind lives in one half,

and the bright moon in the other.

There's no space to invite them to the hills,

they will have to stay outside.

Later collections show the development of an expanded form with domestic and vulgar subjects drawn from the department of folk song that tells of culinary disasters and the faults of mothers-in-law. These songs are quintessentially Korean, often witty and earthy, and delightfully uncontrived.

Fiction is a more limited field. Those who wrote in Chinese from the twelfth century onwards produced large numbers of essays, many of which were in the form of anecdotes. But all were brief. Shortish novels in Chinese appear from the seventeenth century onwards.

Subjects include love stories, often with high moral tone but with frank eroticism and racy dialogue; tales of valour in the form of fictionalized history, using both Korean and Chinese themes; and realistic reportage of events in Korean history.

One of the longest and best is Kim Manjung's *Kyun-mong* (nine cloud dream), an elaborate tale with a Chinese setting.

Novel-writing never developed in Korea as it did in China and Japan. The reason for this lay in Korea's social structures. There was no urban middle class, no bourgeoisie to support the publishing of novels. The Confucian sensibility esteemed poetry but despised fiction; the peasantry was largely illiterate.

For the same reason—lack of a middle class—the theatre failed to emerge in Korea. Medieval religious plays turned into crude social satires about the gentry and the monks. They continued to be performed in country districts even after the Korean War of 1950-53, and many of them retained religious ceremonies connected with them.

They were earthy, and both plot and dialogue were translated by word of mouth, belonging rather to folklore than to literature. Korea's puritanical Confucianism regarded drama as trivial, and stifled its literary development.

Korean literature is not great in quantity in comparison with the literatures of China and Japan. Seeing that the population of Korea was never much more than seven million before the beginning of this century, it is remarkable that a typical bibliography of traditional literature contains 5,500 titles.

These writings have been little studied by westerners, although any student of literary Chinese is equipped to read most of them, for the vernacular stories and poems are quantitatively a minor part of the whole. Korean output before 1900. It is a pity that the charm of old Korea's singularly cohesive world-view has not yet been more widely enjoyed in the English-speaking countries.

The author has published widely on Korean culture and literature in both English and Korean.

## Tales of three novelists

by Chon Syng-boc

One cannot discuss the mainstream of Korean literature today without acquainting oneself with three novelists in their early sixties—Hwang Sun-won, An Su-gil and Kim Tong-ni.

Hwang Sun-won was born in 1915 in Pyongyang and received higher education in Tokyo where he specialized in English literature. He returned to Korea and was living there at the time of the Japanese surrender in 1945. Like other people in arts and letters he remained in the north but eventually made his way south in 1946 and has lived in Seoul since.

Hwang's major work, a novel entitled *The Descent of Cain*, appeared in 1954 and won an instant success. The events take place in and around a small village in north Korea shortly after the division of Korea along the 38th Parallel in 1945. Hwang draws on his own experiences at that epochal period in Korea's history to describe what takes place in the character of, and relations between, various individuals under the impact of communism and redistribution of land.

The novel, however, is essentially a romance, not a political study. An English version of this novel was entitled *The Cry of Cuckoo* and published by Pan Korea Book Corporation in 1975. Another translation is being prepared by Richard Kim, author of *The Martyred*, for publication in the United States.

A year after it first appeared the novel won the Asian Literary Award and its success resulted in Hwang's election to the Korean Academy of Arts.

Hwang's approach to his themes is often described by critics as "artistic". His interest lies in the problems of overcoming the conflicts between man and society, a theme no doubt thrown sharply into relief during the sweeping changes that took place in Soviet-occupied North Korea after the surrender of the Japanese.

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Hwang's themes are somewhat compartmentalized. Thus we can see a dominant attachment to exploring the man-woman relationship in *Folding the Umbrella* and *Nature*. The ties of friendship come under scrutiny in *One for the Road* and *Shadow of Voice* and the ultimate standpoint, the individual vis-a-vis society, in *Winter Flower*. Parents and children are also put under the microscope in *Chats with my Mother* in June. This series is more than a little evocative of the traditional Confucian emphasis on the Five Relationships as the underpinnings of society.

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### A talented father

An Su-gil (b 1911) was born in Hamhung, a port city on the north-eastern coast, son of a talented but defenceless father who drifted down financially, his family moving from house to house. Like his characters, he suffered hardship for a long time, and his lean face seemed with deep wrinkles seems to illustrate his early deprivation.

He spent his youth in Manchuria, where he moved from city to city, teaching children of Korean emigrants and waiting for a newspaper. Scenes in his novels take place either in Manchuria or the north-eastern province of Korea, with which he is familiar.

His two major works are *The Passage* (1958) and *The Songchon River*, which was

serialized in the monthly journal *Shin-Tonga* in recent years. In effect, the two works form one novel in two volumes.

In the novels, An deals with Korean society from 1890 to 1919 as seen through the eyes of an ordinary old man of the Hamgyong-do province. The aged hero describes in detail reactions of his countrymen and his own reactions also, to chaotic changes made by foreign powers and in turn by Koreans themselves.

He portrays a sequence of many dazzling events, such as the abortive Tonghak Revolt (a coup by the school of eastern or Korean learning), the ambitious Japanese war against Tsarist Russia, the strange enlightenment period in Korea, the Japanese annexation of Korea, and finally the momentous national uprising on March 1, 1919, against the Japanese colonial rulers. In between the events, the writer also describes curious customs of the times.

For all the hero's objective narratives, there is a peculiar pathos in his novels, a pathos of a nation which was deprived of liberty as a result of the almost magical rise of Japan at an insular period of the Orient.

Kim Tong-ni (b1913-) was born in Kyungju, the ancient capital of the Silla Kingdom (57BC-918). Son of a devoted Christian family, he reminisces about many of his childhood memories which are related to a church in his neighbourhood where he used to go with his mother every Sunday.

Kim spent his childhood and youth in a seriously religious atmosphere and this affected his writings. His major novels are somehow related to Christianity, Buddhism, Confucianism, Shamanism as well as to the impact of the religious

continued on next page



# Art is missing link between China and Japan

by Peter Hyun

To the average western art lover, Korean art will no doubt prove to be a revelation. For if the art of China and Japan is well known in the West, that of Korea is almost totally overlooked.

Yet Korean art is the missing link between that of China and Japan. There was direct contact between the Japanese and Chinese until the nineteenth century, and before then the Koreans acted in a way as catalytic agents for those cultures.

The Chinese first came down into the northern part of the Korean peninsula as early as 400 BC. When they were finally driven from the country, they had left a lasting cultural imprint on the natives. They were, however, able to retain the colony of Nangyang far in the north, which served until the third century AD as a cultural bridge between China and Korea.

But, despite the strong impact of Chinese culture upon Korea, Korean art has always managed to maintain a peculiarly Korean quality, a kind of tranquil attitude in contrast to the rigid form of China or the highly delicate, if not nervous, style of Japanese art.

From the first century AD until the seventh century, Korea was divided into three kingdoms, each with its own distinctive form of art. Kokuryo, in the north, because of its accessibility to Chinese influence, was the first to mature.

The cave tomb murals uncovered around Pyongyang are startling in their forceful and even monumental expression. Recent excavations there have brought to light the most exquisite objects of art, among others the beautiful gold filigree buckle in the National Museum in Seoul.

Paekche, in the south-west, with its more temperate climate, produced works of a more refined and subtle character. It is known, among other things, for its architecture, but as almost all of this was destroyed during successive invasions, only a slight idea of its beauty can be given in the museum exhibition by tiles depicting mountains topped with pines, stylized floral designs, and fierce-looking dragons.

The museum also features comma-shaped jade ornaments (circa 700-300 BC) excavated recently from a royal tomb near Puyo, Paekche's ancient capital. These jade objects are older than the oldest relic of their kind in Japan, where scholars have for years asserted that comma-shaped jades, historically associated

with the founding of the nation, existed only in ancient Japan. Interestingly enough, it is from the kingdom of Paekche that Korean artists and artisans first went to Japan, taking with them a tradition which subsequently became what is now characteristic of Japanese art.

Silla, in the south-east, cut off from the mainstream of Chinese influence, developed more slowly, but produced objects of great originality. For centuries, the royal tombs lay hidden among the gentle hills and pine trees at Kyongju, Silla's capital. First brought to light by archaeologists in 1921, they have revealed a great number of magnificent treasures among the ancient royal graves.

Among them is a royal crown made of thin sheets of gold. From its tree-shaped uprights dangle bluish jade jewels and gold spangles. Gold wire attaches them to the main stem of the crown and allows them to swing freely. The slightest movement would cause all the tiny ornaments to glitter in the sunlight and create an effect of dazzling splendour.

This form of art has almost no parallel today, but its closest equivalent perhaps are the mobiles of Alexander Calder. From the base of the crown two pendants fall freely down past the ears and over the shoulders like

braids. Clusters of leaf-shaped gold spangles hang from their chains and brush against each other and make a dignified, yet delightful, tinkling sound.

There are also gold earrings whose design varies. Some are simple and pure, ageless in their appeal. Others form complicated clusters, with thick gold lobes decorated with delicate filigree patterns, resembling early Grecian works and the contemporary Florentine jewelry.

The Kingdom of Silla grew in power until in the seventh century she was able to unite with the other kingdoms to form the United Kingdom of Silla, thus inaugurating the golden age of Korean art. The bronze gilt statues from this period are little masterpieces of symmetry. The Koreans have always been masters of form and line, while the Chinese excelled in texture and the Japanese in colour.

The beauty of the Korean celadon has always been admired. The Chinese themselves praised its unique shape and colour. This incomparable delicate blue-green often served as a background for incised decoration filled with white and black slips. Chrysanthemums, peonies and clouds were among the favourite subjects. Korean celadon is always harmonious in form and discreet in design; the gaudy colours found on many Chinese porcelains were never used. Besides making vases and wine jars of lovely and dignified simplicity, the potters also produced such technically intricate objects as incense burners, cosmetic boxes, pots and bowls.

If the Koryo dynasty is famous for its celadon, the Yi dynasty is of interest because of its painting. Here, too, the influence is undeniably Chinese, but the Koreans managed to take the painting of China to the next stage of artistic evolution, even before the Chinese did. Some of the Yi painters adopted Chinese Sung Period ink painting and then immediately switched to a more relaxed or individualistically stylized technique, a technique found later in the Yuan period in China.



"Tiger", attributed to Shin Sa-jong (1707-1770), who died unrecognized and in poverty.

# Tragedy colours poetry

study the achievements of modern Korean poetry is to experience its tragic background. For the poetry has grown out of foreign domination and cataclysm. In 1910, the Japanese occupied the country and converted it into a colonial governorship. The "thought police" tried to control the thoughts and feelings of every Korean; many of the Korean thinkers were sent to prison or executed for "having dangerous ideas and ideals"; and for a while the use of the Korean language was prohibited.

The Allied victory in 1945 did not bring the liberty and independence Koreans expected; instead Koreans were faced with the tragic division of their small peninsula and consequently the Korean war.

Lee Kwang-su, the father of modern Korean literature, published in 1912 his first experimental verse in *Blue Spring*, an avant garde literary monthly. He disregarded what George Santayana called the genteel tradition of the past; instead he introduced a new declamatory and colloquial style of diction, using sprung rhythm in the manner of Gerald Manley Hopkins. This free verse movement advocated free personal freedom and other revolutionary ideas.

The most tragic martyr of this movement, commonly known as neo-realism, was Lee Yuk-sa (1905-1944), who was reading sociology and writing poetry at the University of Peking in 1944 when he was tortured to death by the Japanese military police. Although he turned to lyric poetry for his verse of protest, the Japanese said they found his work extremely dangerous for security reasons. As the following poem shows, his verse is melancholic in tone and colour and is noted for its sharp imagery and vivid symbolism.

## THE SUMMIT

Whipped by the bitter season's scourge  
At last I am driven to this north.  
I stand upon the swordblades  
Where numb circuit and plateau merge.  
I know not where to bend  
Nor where to lay my vexed steps.  
Naught but to close my eyes  
And think of winter as a steel rainbow.  
Although he died prematurely at the age of 31, Kim So-vel (1903-1934) is undoubtedly one of the most beloved poets in Korea today. His verse is remarkable for its simple *minyo*, or folk song, quality.

## THE AZALEA

When you tire of my love  
And leave me behind,  
Meek and silent, I shall let you go.

I shall pick azaleas  
From the Yaksan hills of Yungbyung  
And strew them upon your path.  
Then, step by step,  
You will tread upon the flowers  
As you walk away.

When you tire of my love  
And leave me behind,  
Though the pain be as death  
I shall not weep.

Kim Ki-rim (b 1909) is a pioneer of the avant garde movement in Korean poetry. With the publication of his collected poems entitled *The Butterfly and the Sea*, he surpassed the prevailing interests—neo-romanticism, neo-realism or symbolism—and declared that poetry should serve as the prophet of a new world, of a new history. In the title poem he presents his argument allegorically.

## MIDDAY

Over the path  
Whose name, they say  
Is a drowsy  
Over the winding ri  
Stretched limp as  
My love runs away  
I pursue her, hold  
The tawny blood  
from me  
In the searing mid  
while  
Our twin bodies b

## THE BUTTERFLY AND THE SEA

The white butterfly had no  
fear of the sea  
For she was not told of its  
deep deep death.  
Mistaking the sea for a  
green green field,  
She soaked her wings over  
the waves  
And shivered like a poor  
little queen.  
In the month of purple-blue  
flowers  
There was no fragrance of  
flowers on the sea;

But dyed in pale blue  
the new  
On the shoulders  
but  
Cho Brung-hwa (b  
leading scientist-poet  
of the College of A  
Sciences at Kyung  
versity in Seoul. A  
humanist, he grieves  
of his poems at the  
worship of mechan

SQUEEZED BETW  
CITY AND CIVIL  
Squeezed between  
civil  
We are shattered  
That seek happiness

I ask my heart to  
I spend many a  
hollow and vi  
Waiting does not tr  
A promise is too pr

When the fallen lea  
In the bright lux  
We tell our old tal  
On a street corner  
In the boiling hot s  
We endure good-hur  
The long painful di

Let us build a dyke  
Against the rising  
Of city and civiliz  
Let us meet by the  
Where the twinkl  
And seek happiness

By warming our h  
Before the flood c

O a shattered peop  
With eyes clear  
distant sun  
Pak Tai-in (b 19  
intellectual poet  
known for his high  
modern sensibili  
poems of his p  
equal him in his  
our times and for  
sense of the idea  
image.

## CUL-DE-SAC

At the corner of a  
Where a black d  
Stands an old ma  
che  
And a crumpled le  
Brushes past his

In the chilly alle  
Where the aged wi  
shu  
The distant sky

The sky is reflect  
old man  
That read the big  
As a newboy yells

In the autumn eve  
Fresh burn, ch  
Is it for the chor  
That dead calm fal

Where a black dog  
you go.

Consciously or  
sciously, most  
Korean poets have  
financed somewhat  
Kwang-su's poems  
are exceptions of co  
Suh Chung-choo (b  
one of them. In the  
ties, Suh edited and  
the celebrat  
magazine, *The Poet*  
and among his po  
ems are *The*  
*Patterned Snake*, *Ch  
to Catches* and *The  
Silla Dynasty*. A les  
dhist scholar-poet  
Chung-choo lectures  
at University in Seoul.

Over the path  
Whose name, they say  
Is a drowsy

Over the winding ri  
Stretched limp as  
My love runs away  
I pursue her, hold  
The tawny blood  
from me  
In the searing mid  
while  
Our twin bodies b

Over the path  
Whose name, they say  
Is a drowsy

Over the winding ri  
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# Conservation faces conflict with industrialization

by Michael Gore

Wild animals and birds have always held a special fascination for the Korean people. Flying cranes were a favourite decoration on the magnificent celadons of the Koryo period, when Korean potters were considered to be the finest in Asia, if not the world. Today tigers, cranes, egrets, wildfowl and a host of other birds continue to be portrayed as the most popular subjects in paintings and as incised or painted decoration on pottery; and most, if not quite all, can still be painted from the wild, for the Republic of Korea has a surprisingly large and varied wildlife.

Sadly, though almost invisibly in such a densely populated country, the tiger has disappeared. Well into this century tigers could be heard at night just outside the gates of Seoul but the last is believed to have been killed during the Korean War.

Cranes, however, are still to be seen and Korea is probably the main wintering ground for two species, both of which are endangered, as indeed are most species of cranes, around the world. Flocks of Manchurian and white-naped cranes spend the winter in the open fields around Panmunjom in the demilitarized zone (DMZ) and on the marshes which form the estuary of both the Han and Imjin rivers.

The DMZ is, in fact, a wildlife refuge and many species of animals and birds which are scarce elsewhere are now resident, and some of them quite common, in the belt of natural vegetation which stretches across the peninsula dividing the republic from North Korea. Almost untouched by man for nearly a quarter of a century the vegetation has grown naturally and in the lowlands particularly, the DMZ provides an example of how the Korean countryside probably looked before man cleared the land for cultivation.

Outside the DMZ large mammals are rarely encountered though occasionally one comes across a small party of Chinese water deer. Bears and wolves occur in the mountains and there are still a few leopards to be

found in the more remote areas. Birds, however, abound, some 370 species having been recorded in the republic. The many residents include the ring-necked pheasant of the pheasant brought to Europe and interbred with the western Asiatic race which was the one originally introduced for sport but which lacks the white ring.

The mixture has produced the familiar birds with partial white rings around their necks. In summer the number of birds increases as locally-bred birds which left the country during the bitter Korean winter return to nest. Of these the most familiar are the harons and white egrets which nest in colonies

in tall trees usually in the centre of villages. Both the pheasant and the egret are familiar subjects in Korean paintings but while the former has been hunted to the point where the Government has had to ban shooting on the mainland to preserve stocks, no villager would harm a white egret which brings good luck to a village fortunate enough to be chosen by a breeding colony.

It is during the spring and autumn migrations, however, that the bird population is at its highest for the Korean peninsula provides one of the main migration routes for birds which breed in the north and winter in the south from southern

Japan through South-east Asia to Australia. In the autumn the migrating birds move southwards through the lower reaches of the Chongchun River valley, south of the Uijongbu and keeping on the western side of the country to disperse from the offshore islands of Cholla-do and Kyongsang-do. Many rest for a few days on the beautiful island of Chae-do which enjoys a much milder climate than the mainland and in October and November this island is often alive with small birds of many species.

It is impossible to estimate the number of birds which pass through Korea in autumn but it is many millions. One small plantation on the outskirts of Seoul which for many years has been used as a roost by migrating birds, and has now become a tourist attraction, accommodates up to 150,000 swallows and pied wagtails each night at the height of the migration.

As well as providing an important jumping-off point for migrating birds Korea is a vital winter refuge for millions of waterfowl. The sheltered waters on the south coast, particularly the complex of mudflats and marshes which comprise the estuary of the Nakdong river, are normally ice-free in winter and provide a wintering ground for huge numbers of swans, geese and ducks.

In January it is quite possible to see a flock of 700 or more whooper swans, several larger flocks of white-fronted and bean geese and up to 10,000 ducks of a dozen species in the air at any one time.

Most ducks prefer to remain in the sheltered waters of the estuary but a few, particularly harlequins and scoters, stay out on the open water, the former invariably being found on broken water in the channels between the many islands dotted offshore. Numbers of ake and divers also congregate offshore at this time of the year.

Preying on the wintering wildfowl are two magnificent

cent species of eagle, the white-tailed sea-eagle and the rare and local Steller's sea-eagle, probably the largest eagle in the world. Add to these the flocks of waders which use the estuary as a staging post on migration or as a wintering ground and it is evident that the Nakdong delta is a vitally important wetland area and as such has been declared a "natural treasure" by the Korean Government, thus affording it the necessary protection.

Over the past 10 years the Government has been faced with the conflicting pressures of rapid industrialization versus conservation. Wisely a policy of concentrating factories into regional industrial centres is being followed so that the resulting development does little damage except where a highly specialized habitat or species is concerned.

And the increase in general prosperity has enabled the Government to embark upon a far-reaching re-afforestation programme to make good the damage of past centuries and, in particular, the war. Accordingly conservationists now confidently look forward to an increase in the numbers of woodland species, particularly the larger mammals, which have decreased in recent years.

Wildlife conservation is the responsibility of the Cultural Properties Preservation Bureau of the Ministry of Culture and Information advised by the Korean Commission for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the Korean National Section of the International Council for Bird Preservation. A number of endangered species, as well as areas of particular importance, are protected as natural reserves and a series of nature reserves is being established throughout the country encompassing some of the most magnificent mountain scenery to be found in east Asia.

Michael Gore is co-author (with Dr Won Pyong-oh) of *The Birds of Korea*.

on the Korean mentality and their significance in the life of the mankind in a broader sense.

His most famous novel, *The Shaphan's Cross*, written in 1958, derives its theme from the Bible, as the tide implies. The hero, Shaphan, is one of the two thieves who were crucified with Christ at Golgotha.

He commands a group of bandits awaiting the advent of the Messiah, whom they believe will deliver the Jewish people from the colonial rule of the Roman invaders. He is a prototype of revolutionary heroes who are bent on warfare.

The stories of the bandits and Jesus unfold in parallel from the beginning to the end. At intervals, the thieves make allusions to the preaching and miracles of Jesus, and the two separate stories reach the climax in the crucifixion of Jesus and Shaphan, the murderer.

The *Shaphan's Cross* is one of the most controversial novels in the contemporary Korean literary scene. Kim explains why he wrote the novel: "When I was young, Korea was under Japanese colonial rule. The sufferings of the Koreans actually touched my heart. I compared the pains of the Koreans to those of Jews under Roman control."

He recalls that he planned to write a novel based on the repressed Jewish people in his teens. The novel was finished in 1958, decades later, when Korea was no longer under Japanese control.

In this novel, the author deals with more fundamental things in human life than the mere symbolic picture of national sufferings. Shaphan bears his own cross and is blessed by Jesus: "Whoever will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me." Conflicts of diverse elements are pursued in this novel; humanitarianism against deity; reality against idealism; nationalism against universalism, life on earth against life in heaven, and so on.

In *Dung Shin Bul* (Life-size Image of a Monk), Kim traces the revelation of a young man to the teaching of Buddha in an autobiographical approach. The image is preserved in an old temple by the Yangtze River in China. The narrator of this story is a Korean soldier recruited by the Japanese during the Second World War.

He happens to visit the temple and seek refuge during the Japanese invasion of China. The narrator is moved by the noble appearance of the image bearing a faint smile in the midst of pain and is awakened to the benevolent nature of Buddhism.

Portrait of a Sorcerer, another representative story by Kim, deals with the confrontation of the old Shamanistic belief of the Koreans and the newly introduced Christianity. Mohwa, the heroine, is famous not only for her captivating beauty but also for her ability to invoke spirits. She has a

son and a daughter different fathers. The boy, Uel, brings a sudden tragedy when he returns long absence as a Christian. He tries hard to get her to a superstitious "prai" in vain. Her mother cises "the evil Jesus" from her so and happens to s while exorcising.

The sorcerer's recover from the s his death. She e throws herself in a the height of hecstasy. Her death bolic of the warni man belief in Korea-surgin influx of civilization at the t century.

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The author is cultura The Korea Herald.

# Tales of three novelists

continued from previous page

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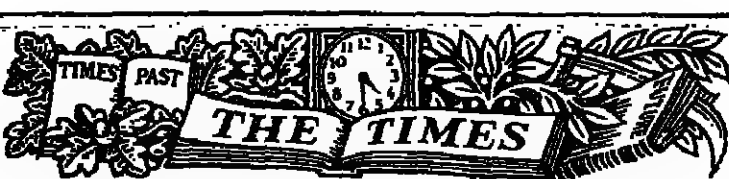
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# IMPORTANT DEFECTOR

It is evidently shocked that Mr Jagjivan o has added his con- weight to a number of agress dissidents who sed the opportunity y election to come t her ascendancy and r Ram was a senior rful Congress person- nister since 1947, he a series of important (including Defence e Indo-Pakistan war), president of the party asidered for the presi- dia. This role derives exceptional position— nated by Mahatma leader of the Harijan (ible) community, who fifteen per cent of ate. So Mr Ram has tity and eighty seats

fr Shastri died in 1966 in the schism in 1969 swung his influence Mrs Gandhi. How ill his rejection of her With the other defec- as formed a second party, separate from ita alliance which ight-wing Hindu groups attitudes to the that are fixated on

past religious prejudices. But this means there is a home for those who could not join the old opposition but are distrustful of "the system of concentrating power in a coterie, or even an individual" to use Mr Ram's words. While the opposition is not united, the government is considerably weakened. Mrs Gandhi may win the election, but Mr Ram has ensured that she will at the most do so as leader of an ordinary party, and not as the consensus of the nation, as she claims. In his special position he may calculate that his insubordination will not indefinitely exclude him or the Harijan voice from the govern- ment. It looks as if he does not think Mrs Gandhi's regime is very durable.

The campaign should more fully elicit why he has broken the loyalties of a political life- time. He supported the original emergency and introduced the Bill. Perhaps the constitutional changes of last autumn were too much for him. The Harijans basically need democracy, elections and freedom of expression to promote their cause. They want land, social and technical support, above all social respect. They have won something, but

## TO BANK RATE

ending the formula the Bank of England self out of a difficult ut risks finding itself ssible one. The immes- es behind yesterday's clear: the Bank has asily vexed by its the past month to the money markets to t the pace of decline rates. Last week's er cent in MLR would ertainly have been y another significant / if the MLR formula used, and the authori- themselves with a ward choice between they had lost the anging the rules.

from certain that any they have gained can - long. When we now ectively the old sys- ke Rate without the e trimmings of a ble of discount house ing out from the England to announce k. Rate had been ym by the time the et was introduced in had already become the financial com- t little other than the of fixing the rate was o the authorities. For t market pressures Bank is seeking to v make it virtually to achieve a target

which widely diverges from what lenders and borrowers feel is the right rate, without much heavier sales of Treasury bills than the Bank have wished to make.

What the Bank has done is to say that, for some future period, it will announce the MLR unilaterally instead of fixing it automatically by reference to interest rates in the market for new Treasury bills, which are sold every Friday. That decision can be enforced in the limited sense that MLR, as the rate at which the Bank is prepared to act as lender of last resort to financial markets, is whatever the authorities say it is.

But that in itself will do nothing to keep up the interest rate on the government stocks themselves, which will still be fixed by the interplay between buyers and sellers. Since the institutions which will be hit by being forced to pay high rates of interest when they borrow from the Bank are most strikingly the discount houses, who have been losing out in the past few weeks just because they have tended to respect the authorities' desire for keeping interest rates up, it is hard to see how maintaining MLR at a high level can have more than presentational importance.

The real reason interest rates have been falling is that the demand for Treasury stock has

been very intense. Much of this money has come, oddly enough, from the Bank of England, itself, which has been injecting hundreds of millions of new pounds in exchange for foreign currency in order to stop the pound's parity rising. Other money comes from companies and banks within the United Kingdom who can get a better return from government securities at the present rate of interest than they can from industrial investment. Allowing interest rates to fall would be a perfectly natural way of bringing demand back into balance with supply.

The problem the authorities face is that they cannot, in the real world, hope independently to determine interest rates, money supply, the exchange rate and the budget deficit all at the same time. Any three determine the fourth. Creating a fantasy system in which MLR is kept high while the interest rates in the market continue to fall will achieve nothing. It merely keeps the appearance of interest rate stability at the price of sacrificing the relevance of the MLR concept. It remains to be seen whether the authorities will decide either to bring the nominal MLR into line with present market realities or to validate the stated MLR by vigorously selling Treasury bills in the market.

## A PUBLIC INQUIRY WILL DO

marks of a civilized the way it runs its here is no need for wards those who have offences serious v warrant imprison- even they have a right le treatment. Yet the meted out during last ot at Hull prison was on reasonable, accord- gations published in yesterday and today, a from the prisoners , but in each case corroborated by a k prisoners. These try a pattern of con- the part of prison it would be degrad- iery that condoned t attacks by dogs, the ion of food by urine le. Such allegations be investigated

ce are now conducting and if these justify rosecutions the out- be evident in open there is also a need ation of the wider the affair—whether,

in particular, prison officers behaved in a way disgraceful to their profession even if it was not an offence against the criminal law. That is now in the hands of a Home Office inquiry under Mr G. W. Fowler, the Chief Inspector of Prisons. But this is not being conducted in public, nor is there any assurance that its report will be made public.

That is not good enough. No matter how well such an inquiry is conducted, it will appear in these circumstances to be a whitewashing exercise. There can be no public confidence that an internal Home Office inquiry will look sufficiently stringently at the conduct of the prison officers. Whatever failings were revealed would after all be fail- ings in Rhodesia for which the Home Office is responsible. Equally important, there will be no opportunity for the prison officers to present their full case for public scrutiny. The statement issued on Wednesday night by the prison and borstal governors' branch of the Society of Civil and Public Servants implied that there may have

been special factors at Hull. That is precisely the kind of question that must be examined by such an inquiry. But what would be the use of exonerating the prison officers if that is done in secret? Or would any- one be satisfied with a report that excused them on the ground of exceptional circum- stances, without the full details being made public?

The only proper course is for the Government to set up an independent public inquiry. That is the only way for the strength of the allegations to be tested to general satisfaction. Otherwise a slur will be left on the prison service and the public will be left with the impression that responsible ministers have succumbed to the pressures of administrative convenience in- stead of taking all possible steps to ensure that Britain's prisons are civilized. If the allegations are true drastic steps are required: if they are not true, or if there were extenuating circumstances, then that needs to be demonstrated for all to see.

nt in Rhodesia  
J. A. Peck  
television broadcast in n Sunday, January 23, d declared that an element in Rhodesia unacceptable to the erument, even if there midside victory by a movement under such a

ssibly the most shocking enible statement ever y representative of a erment throughout the o-Rhodesian dispute sole concern, so the vernment has declared to achieve "majority a settlement within the majority—yes, the ty—will not be accept- ly to conceive of a enous position on the purportedly responsible

ard's argument, that re was an "interim the true wishes of the uld not be ascertained, specious—the British- earce Commission was that it had, under the hodesian Government, gauged the feelings of in Rhodesia.

ish Government does care the black majority es shoulder to shoulder white majority (many

blacks have already done so) and Britain could not find herself in the humiliating and embarrassing position of supporting the "front line" Presidents (a euphemism for those who harbour terrorists), two of which are communists, against both the majority of the black people in Rhodesia and the (pre- dominantly British) whites.

Yours faithfully,  
J. A. PECK,  
Ridge Park,  
36 Cambridge Road,  
Avondale,  
Salisbury, Rhodesia.  
January 24.

Soviet nuclear disaster  
From Professor L. Tumerman  
Sir, This is in reply to your article entitled "Soviet Nuclear Disaster Discounted" (November 8, 1976) in which Sir John Hill, chairman of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, dismissed (called "rubbish") and "pure science fiction" Zh Medvedev's disclosure of a big atomic catastrophe in the Soviet Union in 1958.

Eyewitness accounts at the event (The Times, December 8, 1976) leave no doubts that Medvedev's information was indeed true. It is of secondary importance for the general public whether the disaster was caused by a genuine atomic explosion in a plutonium preparing plant or by an "ordinary" explo- sion in a "cemetery" of buried

atomic waste. What matters is that big amounts of radioactive material were distributed over an area of some hundreds of square kilometres and raised the radiation level in this area to an unadmissibly high level. The whole population of the area had to be evacuated, agricul- ture, fishing and hunting were forbidden and the area was subse- quently rendered useless for many years. I myself visited this area in 1961 and described my eyewitness evidence. This evidence "has been confirmed" from other reliable sources which state that by February 1958 everyone in the Sverdlovsk region was aware of the "atomic disaster". It was impossible for the population not to know about it" (New Scientist, December 23, 30, 1976).

One can easily understand, or at least guess, why the publication of information bearing on an atomic disaster connected with buried atomic waste has made Sir John lose his temper and rush to make denials of it. Well, *errare humanum est*, and Sir John can be wrong like anyone else. But a man in Sir John's professional position should take more care in his choice of words. Such restraint would have prevented him from being in the embarrassing position in which he must now find himself.

Sincerely,  
L. TUMERMAN,  
The Weizmann Institute of Science,  
Rehovot,  
Israel.  
January 26.

## The Bullock Report: including the management

From Sir Derek Ezra  
Sir, In the current debate on indus- trial democracy the British Institute of Management is committed to two main objectives: the encouragement of more "open" and participative styles of management; and the development of real participation by all employees in the day-to-day and policy issues which affect their working lives. We therefore wel- come the opportunity to contribute to these discussions, even though we do not accept the imposition by law of the single model concept of the majority point of view in the Bullock Report.

Two major issues call for close and serious consideration at the earliest opportunity. First, the need for flexibility. We believe that the development of employee participa- tion can best be achieved by negotiation, or consultation between employers and employees that will lead to agreement on the model of participation—covering all employees—that is best suited to the circumstances of the individual enterprises.

Recent experience in industrial relations has illustrated the importance of social legislation keeping pace with public opinion. Although public opinion favours the concept of wider employee participation, it is clear that there is no consensus for a single model of participation. The essential thing is that the system adopted by the individual enterprise should take account of the circumstances of that enterprise.

If legislation is required, it should only be of an enabling nature to stimulate the conclusion of partici- pation agreements negotiated with management within the limits and with agreed safeguards, and not legislation which imposes a pre- determined board structure.

The second issue which is caus- ing considerable anxiety and con- cern among managers is the seven- majority proposal to appoint repre- sentatives of employees to boards. The flexible approach which BIM recommends would permit a sys- tem of appointment or election to be applied which meets the require- ments of individual companies and the needs of their employees. There are groups who are not unionized, particularly within management. BIM is emphatic that some pro- vision must be made to ensure that the interests of these groups are fully considered and safeguarded.

The middle managers, especially in the middle ranks, are already low. They have suffered a relatively greater decline in liv- ing standards than other employees, but are being called upon to do most of the work involved in imple- mentation of the objectives of the industry. We strongly believe that keep alive the enthusiasm for economic recovery if their fears are ignored and if they continue to feel that they are being by-passed in the formulation of policy.

We are glad that the Govern- ment has decided to set up a "con- sultative and constructive committee" to all points of view with the object of seeking "a lasting ser- vice". We shall enter this consultation in that spirit. BIM is in support of the concept of employee participation. We believe that a system must be effective, it must be flexible and it must fully involve and stimulate all employees, includ- ing managers at all levels, if it is to make a lasting contribution to our industrial well-being.

Yours faithfully,  
DEREK EZRA,  
Chairman of the Council,  
British Institute of Management,  
Management House,  
Parker Street, WC2.  
February 2.

it will be wholly impossible for them to act as representatives of the workers (as distinct from as their nominees).

If on this account they are to be exempted from the duties and re- sponsibilities laid on the rest (and perhaps even given different duties) it does not augur well for the only and effectiveness of the new Board. And it is not going to be difficult and embarrassing to express in acceptable statutory lan- guage the crude fact that in that case the job of the worker direc- tors will be to secure as far as they can that the postal and tele- phone monopolies are exploited not in the best interests of its owners and customers (you, Sir, and me) but for the benefit of the people who work in it?

Yours faithfully,  
T. PADMORE,  
39 Cholmeley Crescent,  
Highgate, N6.  
February 2.

From Lord Taylor of Harlow  
Sir, Worker representation on boards of management of industry makes good sense. Trade union representation on such boards is a great nonsense. The job of a trade union is to serve and if necessary fight for the interests of its mem- bers. The job of a board of manage- ment is to achieve efficiency in pro- duction to meet the needs of society as a whole. Quite properly, these two jobs must often be in conflict. The position of a trade union representative on a board is bound to be schizophrenic. He must sacrifice either the interests of his members or those of his firm viewed as a public service.

In the health services, effectively by far the most important union is the BMA. Yet no one suggests that doctors on management committees should be nominated or appointed by the BMA, or even that they should be BMA members. In fact, something like a third of the medical profession does not belong to the BMA. If the BMA, not to mention the other health service unions, took over the management function, I fear the health services might be even more chaotic than they are. To be fair, the BMA has never suggested this.

Yours, etc,  
TAYLOR OF HARLOW,  
House of Lords.  
February 2.

From Mr R. S. Johnson  
Sir, It is, I suggest, quite wrong to suppose that company directors are concerned only with their share- holders.

To do his job properly, a director has to take care of the interests of three groups of people. First, the customers; for if they are not satisfied with the quality and price of the products they will go else- where and the company will fail. Secondly, the workers; for if they are discontented with the treatment they receive there will be industrial trouble. Thirdly, the shareholders; for if they are not satisfied with the dividend, the company will be sold or the share- holders will take control of the company and if they do not receive a fair return, they will be unlikely to subscribe more when the company needs to develop.

All three groups are interdepen- dent, and if the company is to prosper, the director must do that best to hold a fair balance between them. Trade union officials, on the other hand, exist solely to protect the interests of their members and their training and education are directed to that end.

I find it hard to see how the fair balance necessary for the success of the enterprise could be improved by the adoption of the Bullock Com- mittee's majority recommendation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
R. S. JOHNSON,  
Medbourne Manor,  
Market Harborough,  
Leicestershire.  
February 2.

From Mr G. W. Pitman  
Sir, I write as a younger (38 years) industrial manager who has, for- tunately, close links with the trade unions and with the participative style of management. My director's experience covers eight years as an executive director of industrial com- panies (engineering, textiles and distribution companies) and six years non-executive directorships includ- ing a life insurance society.

Mr David Barnett of the GMWU writes radically and with feeling in today's The Times (February 2), of his union's superior alternatives to the Bullock Committee proposals, that industrial democracy should grow outside the board room by greater participation by employees in decision taking. Surely this is near the heart of the matter—both unions like the GMWU and manage- ment want greater participation before decisions come to the board room, often for "rubber stamping",

if well argued and well supported with figures.

There has been a total misunder- standing by the Bullock Committee and by many of the more politically motivated commentators about this elusive prize of "worker directors". I believe that this is because of the complexity of the issues and the difficulties of those who have not served as directors in reality under- standing the processes of decision- taking. For the unsympathetic and unbribeable, a "worker director" seems a nice, simple, objective stan- dard of the success of industrial democracy.

It is much, much more important, as Mr David Barnett implies, for all levels of employees, not forgetting foremen and middle management, to be deeply involved in the planning and consideration of options leading up to a Board decision.

Yours faithfully,  
G. W. PITMAN,  
Chairman,  
Book Centre Limited,  
North Circular Road,  
Neasden, NW10.  
February 2.

From Mr V. Cavendish-Bentnick  
Sir, Having been on the supervisory boards of various German com- panies for over 21 years as member, deputy chairman and chairman, in- cluding being one of the two deputy chairmen of one of the big three chemical companies, I found that the system hitherto in force under which the employees and trade unions were represented worked satisfactorily, but it did so as the result of the German labour laws, the trade union structure for which Ernst Beitz was responsible, and the reasonable attitude of the trade union and employee repre- sentatives, who did not bring in politics and as a rule only spoke when the welfare of the employees and of the company itself was concerned.

On the other hand, the Bullock proposals appear to me to have been drafted mainly with the object of increasing the power of the unions.

Some years ago, when I tried to explain to one of our most prominent trade union leaders that the German system for worker representation made for good feel- ing and the prevention of disputes, I was dismayed to be told: "It does not give power, I am not interested."

Yours faithfully,  
V. CAVENDISH-BENTNICK,  
21 Carlyle Square, SW3.  
February 2.

From Mr O. W. Kingston  
Sir, The majority proposals in the Bullock Report are being rigorously debated in your columns and else- where, but the arguments are necessarily based on theory and hypothesis.

Would it not be helpful if the Government, which appears to be broadly sympathetic to the ideas, were to put them to a practical test by introducing them into those public enterprises where it has full control and the power to appoint boards of directors?

If, as a result of the application of the 2s. + v concept to British Airways, the Post Office, British Leyland, Rolls-Royce, the National Coal Board, Cable and Wireless, to name but a few, the performance of these enterprises was demon- strably improved, then those of us in private industry who are now sceptical would be bound to be persuaded to modify our views.

The dangers which might follow the introduction of an untried scheme could in this way be avoided.

Yours faithfully,  
O. W. KINGSTON,  
6 Woodland Drive,  
Mapperton Park,  
Nottingham.

From the Reverend Nick Earle  
Sir, Democracy—as the word is currently understood—implies the power to elect an alternative government. If this notion is to be extended to industry, ought it not therefore to include the right to belong to an alternative union?

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,  
NICK EARLE,  
Headmaster's House,  
Bromsgrove School,  
Worcestershire.

From Mr Eric Emmet  
Sir, What makes the Chairman of the Stock Exchange (letter, February 2) think that he is a moderate?

Yours faithfully,  
ERIC EMMET,  
Flat 2,  
Domum House,  
Domum Road,  
Winchester,  
Hampshire.  
February 2.

it. The copy you hold was given by the Chamber's Secretary direct to the solicitor representing the local objectors.

Subsequently our letter of quali- fied general support to the Horst- mann application, which we would have written in support of any industrialist in a similar position in line with our known policy, was interpreted as giving specific and considered support to the particu- lar application. To avoid any misunderstanding we therefore sub- stituted the full minutes of the Executive Committee meeting in place of the letter which had pre- viously been sent.

I emphasize that neither I, the Vice-President, nor Secretary have been in touch with any City Councillor to discuss the planning application either at the time of the Executive meeting on October 20 or since. Neither were we given an opportunity to comment on the implications in your report before it appeared. I trust that the matter can now be seen in its true perspec- tive and the implications which could be taken from your report be withdrawn forthwith.

Yours faithfully,  
A. M. C. CAMPBELL,  
President,  
Bath Chamber of Commerce,  
7 Alfred Street,  
Bath.  
February 2.

## The preservation of Mentmore

From Mr John Harris  
Sir, The issues raised by the pro- posed break-up of Mentmore are of grave consequence. If Mr Peter Shore's advisers were unanimous in recommending the acceptance of the house and its contents, then his decision was entirely political (un- less he personally disliked Ment- more) on the grounds of repair and maintenance costs. We will surely hear no more from those who recom- mended in 1974 nationalization as the panacea for country house ills.

Must we now assume that if the issue concerned Holkham or Kedleston, the answer would be the same for the same reasons? With either house the cost of repair and main- tenance would not only be greater, but as at Mentmore, there would be no margin to unconsciously milk the collection of lesser works of art to pay for initial repairs. Indeed, all the owners were favourable to the country house stakes Mentmore would have been an odd-on bet.

We are about to witness a smash- up that can only be likened in this century to Cassiopeia in 1922 and The Deepdene in 1937. There are obviously many, like my good friend Jeffrey Daniels (letters, February 2), who do not like *le gout Meyer de Rothschild*, but Mentmore must be fought for because it is one of the half a dozen surviving unities of the country house, the last of its kind in any circumstances.

May I also add that like the Grange in *extremis* Mentmore is also regarded by the DOE as a Grade II house. I shall let the Victorian Society know of your letter.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN HARRIS,  
16 Limerston Street, SW10.  
February 2.

## Change at the Treasury

From Sir Samuel Goldman  
Sir, In his fascinating article today (January 31) on proposed change at the top of Whitehall Mr Hennessy refers to New Trends in Govern- ment, the first in the Civil Service Studies by my old friend and col- league, the late Sir Richard Cross. I am glad to see that the latter presented the case for having off the Public Sector Group of the Treasury and combining it with the manpower divisions of the Civil Service Department (and also the Central Policy Review Staff, the "think tank"). In a new Central Management Department.

Mr Hennessy may care to look at the second of these studies entitled *Public Expenditure Management and Control* published in 1973 in which I, also a former head of the Treasury Public Sector Group, put forward a case for a new, prin- cipally on the grounds the public expenditure as an instrument of policy was inextricably linked with the other policy instruments avail- able to a chancellor and that to fillet it out and remove it from his control would make for rigidity, division and disunion and a worse, a better process of decision making. In the course of a detailed exposition I gave nine examples from recent experience to illustrate the argument that there was an increasing tendency for the different aspects of economic policy to be mixed up so that in many instances public spending, taxation and money and credit control became usable as alternatives. These examples ranged from the choice between investment grants and investment allowances, between social security payments and tax allowances, between govern- ment loans and fiscal and monetary devices to encourage private capital investment, eg in shipbuilding and export finance, to similar choices in housing and agricultural policy and in coping with the master prob- lem of inflation.

Events in the past five years since my pamphlet was written have led me in no way to change my view that having off the Public Sector Group of the Treasury to another department would be a damaging and wasteful exercise and, as Mr Hennessy should think that the recent operations which preceded the granting of our IMF loan sup- port his case rather than mine. The final mix of public expenditure cuts, tax increases, and monetary and credit measures, however, is a per- fectly central point that these are matters which must fall under one minister's jurisdiction, subject always of course to the final and collective responsibility of the Cabinet.

Yours faithfully,  
S. GOLDMAN,  
One Noble Street, EC2.  
January 31.

The Landseer lions  
From Mr W. W. Williams  
Sir, Those who heard children on Radio 4 this morning (January 31) singing "Happy birthday to you" in honour of the 110th anniversary of Sir Edwin Landseer's lions may be interested to know that the lions were by no means the first potential misfortune that their pride survived. I have it on good authority that in 1887, soon after a period of tur- bulent scenes of industrial unrest in London, my grandfather Sir Charles Warren, a Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, caused the following police notice, couched in lyric prose to be posted as a warn- ing to vandals:

"The Commissioner has observed there are signs of wear on the Landseer lions in Trafalgar Square. Unauthorised persons are not to climb on the Landseer lions as any time."

Yours faithfully,  
WATKIN W. WILLIAMS,  
20 Crows Road,  
Epping,  
Essex.

Why April 5?  
From Mr John Avery Jones  
Sir, Mr Peskier's explanation (Janu- ary 28) does not add up. Since March 25 was the old New Year's Day, April 5 ought to be the first day of the Tax Year, whereas in fact the first day is April 6. What we now need is an explanation of what happened to the extra day.

Yours faithfully,  
J. F. AVERY JONES,  
190 Fleet Street, EC4.







# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

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### Steelmakers tell Brussels that EC crisis plan causes collapse

Mr Hill, spokesman for the steelmakers, said that the Commission's plan was in effect a "one-way street" in which the Community would be asked to take on the burden of the crisis without any corresponding reduction in the steel industry's production. He said that the steelmakers were not prepared to accept such a plan, and that they were looking for a more balanced approach. The Commission's plan, which was announced last week, called for a 10% reduction in steel production across the Community by 1980. It also called for a 10% increase in the Community's steel production capacity by 1980. The steelmakers argued that such a plan would be unfair to them, as they were already facing a severe crisis. They said that they were not prepared to accept a plan that would force them to reduce production without any corresponding reduction in the Community's steel production capacity. They also argued that the Commission's plan would be unfair to the steelmakers in other parts of the Community, as they would be asked to take on the burden of the crisis without any corresponding reduction in the steel industry's production. The steelmakers said that they were looking for a more balanced approach, one that would take into account the needs of the steelmakers in all parts of the Community. They said that they were not prepared to accept a plan that would force them to reduce production without any corresponding reduction in the Community's steel production capacity. They also argued that the Commission's plan would be unfair to the steelmakers in other parts of the Community, as they would be asked to take on the burden of the crisis without any corresponding reduction in the steel industry's production.

### Consumer credit safeguards soon

By Ronald Emier

Substantial and long-awaited additions to the protection of the public under the terms of the Consumer Credit Act 1974 were promised "within a matter of weeks" yesterday by Mr John Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection. Speaking to a London conference on the Act, he promised that the Government would be introducing a series of measures to strengthen the Act's provisions. These measures would include a new system of consumer credit ratings, a new system of consumer credit insurance, and a new system of consumer credit dispute resolution. Mr Fraser said that these measures would be introduced "within a matter of weeks". He said that the Government was committed to ensuring that the Act was effective and that it provided the necessary safeguards for consumers. He said that the Government was committed to ensuring that the Act was effective and that it provided the necessary safeguards for consumers. He said that the Government was committed to ensuring that the Act was effective and that it provided the necessary safeguards for consumers.

### German jobless total jumps 14.6pc

From Peter Norman

Bonn, Feb 3. West Germany's unemployment total rose to 1,248,900 last month from 1,090,000 at the end of December, a jump of 14.6 per cent. As a result, 5.5 per cent of the working population are now jobless, compared with 4.8 per cent a month earlier. Announcing the figures today in Nuremberg, Herr Josef Stangl, president of the Federal Labour Office, said it was not certain that the high point of the winter had yet been reached. While seasonal factors were held to be largely responsible for the sudden rise in the numbers out of work, Herr Stangl said a certain weakening in the economy could not be ignored.

In Düsseldorf the Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund, the German equivalent of the Trades Union Congress, described the development as "disappointing and disturbing". In a statement, it said it felt that the unemployment figures reflected the demand for a government investment programme of "at least DM 20,000m"—double the level of that being drawn up by Bonn. In Herr Schmidt's own party, the Social Democrats, there were calls for further measures to ease the situation on the labour market, with concern being expressed about the structural element in Germany's unemployment total. Not surprisingly, Herr Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democrat opposition leader, also expressed horror at the figures and called for coordinated economic and social measures "to tackle at last (West Germany's) number one problem".

Although today's figures are bound to increase pressure on the Government to do more to stimulate the economy, there were no signs that Bonn would bow to such pressure. Dr Armin Grünewald, deputy government spokesman, said that it should not be ignored that the number out of work had dropped by more than 100,000 compared with January, 1976, while the number of people affected by short-time working had declined by 470,000 over the year. He added that the sudden rise in unemployment during the winter was to be expected.

"The labour market policy of the Federal Government, has proven itself." There were appreciable increases last month in unemployment among young people and foreign workers. Nearly 7 per cent of the under 20s were without jobs. There was a sharp rise also in short-time working, with the number affected increasing by 55,100, or nearly 26 per cent, to 268,800. About the only bright spot in a generally gloomy set of figures was the Labour Office's announcement that the number of vacancies on its books rose by 8.6 per cent to 201,500 over the month—an increase of 16,100 on December's figure and 11,300 more than in January, 1976.

### Valentine's Day blow for country brokers

London's five biggest stock jobbers have told country brokers that they are imposing a new charge from February 14 (St Valentine's Day) to cover administration costs. The move has provoked some strong protests from what a spokesman for a leading firm of jobbers, Pinchin Denny, yesterday described as a "vociferous minority". In a letter, sent out last week, the jobbers informed country brokers that there would be a charge of £1.50 for every bargain, whatever its size, which they handled for brokers operating outside the London settlement system.

Since the London and provincial stock exchanges merged for their year ago, these bargains have been handled without charge, even though several jobbers have found it necessary to set up separate departments for business coming from the country.

Business coming from London brokers is now channelled through Charm, a checking, accounting and reporting system which was to have been introduced country-wide, preparatory to the introduction of the Stock Exchange's fully computerised settlement system, Talisman, in 1979. The Stock Exchange Council recently decided, however, that Charm need not be introduced upon country brokers, many of whom were putting up a fight for their existing bargain accounting systems.

It appears that it may have been this decision which triggered off the move by the big five London brokers to impose administration charges unilaterally. As a spokesman for Acleford & Smithers said last night, the jobbers had been prepared to carry the costs of administering the bargains of country brokers in the expectation that the London accounting system would shortly be widespread; but the delay had convinced them that these costs could be borne no longer.

He stressed that the jobbers "would not be making a profit" on the £1.50 they propose to charge. The Stock Exchange, which has recently been considering moves to encourage the small investor, including the introduction of a sliding scale of charges for the use of Talisman when it comes into operation, had no comment to make yesterday on the proposed introduction of administration charges by the jobbers.

It will be a matter for the broker concerned, whether or not he decides to pass on the new charge. At the moment dealing costs are negotiable on bargains worth less than £200; and thereafter, up to £440 in value, the minimum dealing cost is £7. There are 14 jobbers still operating in London; but apart from the big five many of them are specialists. There are six provincial jobbers.

Adrienne Gleeson

### Serck rejects bid by Associated Engineering

By Our Financial Staff

Associated Engineering launched a £36m takeover bid last night for Serck, the valve and heat exchange engineers. Serck, the Midlands-based automotive and engineering company, is offering nine of its own shares for every 10 Serck shares, a bid valuing Serck's shares at £34, which is 33p above the shares' closing price yesterday.

In a statement issued last night Serck's directors, and its financial advisers Robert Fleming, firmly rejected the offer. Serck is "totally opposed to this unwelcome offer" which, the board feels is not in the interests of its shareholders, employees or customers. Shareholders, who can expect to receive AE's formal offer document in a few days, are strongly urged by their board not to sell.

Fleming confirmed that there had been "mentions" of a possible link between the two companies in recent weeks. But a spokesman for the bank said that there had been no formal talks and that the first indication of a bid came with the detailed terms which were delivered yesterday evening.

Hill Samuel, which is acting as adviser to AE, was unable to comment on the deal last night. AE, which raised £9.8m from the market with a rights issue last November, reported pre-tax profits of £21m on a £252m turnover last year, its fifth successive year of record profits. Mr John Ferguson, AE's chairman, commented in January that he had "good reason to believe" that profits in the current year would top £30m. And at that time he said that there seemed no scope for a major increase in the volume of AE's traditional motor component and engineering products in Britain, but that world markets looked attractive.

Mr Ferguson also revealed that the group planned to spend £35m on capital expansion in the next two years the bulk of this money being earmarked for British operations. Serck reported pre-tax profits two-fifths higher of £7.1m in its last financial year to the end of September 1976 on turnover ahead by 16 per cent to £68m. Based in Solihull in the West Midlands Serck produces heat transfer equipment heating controls and valves.

Financial Editor, page 19

### Cash rescue delay halts Meriden and lays off 700

By Clifford Webb

Meriden motor cycle co-operative has been forced to stop work and lay off 700 production workers. Further delays in announcing a rescue package have precipitated a cash crisis. Meriden stopped supplying motor cycles to its marketing agent, Norton Villiers Triumph, some seven weeks ago. However, it has continued producing machines for stock in the hope that Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, would make a speedy announcement.

The cooperative is seeking £500,000 of further state aid to enable it to acquire the worldwide marketing rights from Norton Villiers Triumph, which would make a speedy announcement. The cooperative is seeking £500,000 of further state aid to enable it to acquire the worldwide marketing rights from Norton Villiers Triumph, which would make a speedy announcement. The cooperative is seeking £500,000 of further state aid to enable it to acquire the worldwide marketing rights from Norton Villiers Triumph, which would make a speedy announcement.

### Lazards introduces new export credits scheme

By Christopher Wilkins

GEC and Babcock & Wilcox are negotiating a capital goods export credit deal worth about £100m under a novel Eurocurrency scheme developed by Lazards Bros. The merchant bank has designed the plan to fit in with the recently announced Government scheme for funding future export credits in foreign currency rather than sterling.

Deals of over £20m, or in some cases much less, will not in future be able to get the backing of the Export Credits Guarantee Department unless they are denominated in foreign currency. It has been widely feared that this switch of emphasis might discourage foreign companies from buying British goods, which have proved attractive largely because of sterling's weakness. Lazards' scheme is designed to provide some compensatory attractions for foreign buyers obliged to borrow in currency, while at the same time meeting the needs of those British suppliers which want to invoice in sterling because their costs are in sterling.

Under the plan, the foreign borrower would draw the full amount of his export credit in Eurocurrency as soon as the contract with the British supplier was signed. This sum would be sold into sterling and invested by the lending bank in fixed interest British securities, such as gilts, so as to mature at the time when the supplier had to be paid. Since the return on those investments would, at present, substantially exceed the cost of currency borrowing, there would be an effective profit for the foreign buyer to offset against the cost of the contract.

The Treasury, the Bank of England and the ECGD are still exploring the implications of the scheme, but have given their approval for the GEC/Babcock deal on this basis and have said they will consider all future applications on their individual merits. If the scheme became widely used its implications could be considerable. First, it would mean an immediate benefit to the balance of payments in the full value of a contract as soon as it was signed. At present payments are usually paced out over the life of the contract. Secondly it could mean a substantial inflow of new money into gilts from abroad. The likely volume of currency export credits this year has been estimated at £1,000m, and if a significant amount of this were financed under the Lazards scheme it could have some impact upon government funding programmes.

### Metal Box severs its links in Israel

She Brilliant

Feb 3

Partners of Metal Box Israel Can Company (MBC) have accepted a decision to sever the company's links with the Israeli parent company. The decision was made by the Israeli parent company, Metal Box Ltd, which has decided to sever its links with the Israeli parent company. The decision was made by the Israeli parent company, Metal Box Ltd, which has decided to sever its links with the Israeli parent company.

Mr Levis added that Metal Box had the option of offering its shares to the existing partners or seeking other buyers. It was not yet clear whether the Israeli partners wanted to buy them, but he was certain Metal Box would raise no difficulties. Mr Levis added: "We were friendly. They didn't leave us because they didn't like our company. They were threatened."

Metal Box, which has an annual turnover of £500m, holds a 27 per cent stake in Israel Can. The group has been on the Arab blacklist for several years, and was seriously concerned about the pressure being put on its customers. It is understood that warnings were given by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

### Manley fulfils a dream in state mines takeover ceremony at Discovery Bay

### Kaiser cedes control of Jamaican aluminium holdings

ward Townsend

Bay, Jamaica

Chael Manley, Prime of Jamaica, took a big step towards fulfilling a dream of a democratic state today by his formal agreement to cede control of the island's aluminium holdings to the United States. The agreement, which was announced in a ceremony in the hills at Discovery Bay, Jamaica, today, marks the end of a long and difficult process. The agreement, which was announced in a ceremony in the hills at Discovery Bay, Jamaica, today, marks the end of a long and difficult process.

This marked the second phase of a plan to acquire a stake in the aluminium-producing operation, and came after a tripartite increase in the bauxite export levy, imposed unilaterally after talks with the American companies had broken down. The Kaiser deal is clearly considered crucial by the Jamaican authorities, and has been heralded as the blueprint for similar deals between resources-rich developing nations and multinational companies. Kaiser, whose European operations include the Alcoa Aluminium smelter in the United States, in which it has a two-thirds share, relies on Jamaica for 70 per cent of its bauxite supplies. These are mined by Kaiser

helicopter at the Kaiser-owned bauxite field. The ceremony was a joyous well-orchestrated display of friendship between Jamaica and the United States. Mr Manley described the agreement as "a decisive forward movement in our continuing attempts to build an economy based on the principle of maximum local involvement in the strategic resources on which the growth of our economy depends". Mr Cornelius, Kaiser's president and chief executive, said it was beneficial and fair to both parties, and had helped to forge a new bond of understanding and trust. Kaiser, whose European operations include the Alcoa Aluminium smelter in the United States, in which it has a two-thirds share, relies on Jamaica for 70 per cent of its bauxite supplies. These are mined by Kaiser

Bauxite and Alumina Partners (BAP), a joint venture owned by Kaiser and two other big American aluminium companies, Reynolds and Alcoa. It operates a 900,000 ton per year alumina plant in southern Jamaica, supplying, among others, the Angles smelter. Jamaica is the world's second largest producer of bauxite, behind Australia, and the revenue from the levy is vital to the island's shaky economy. Development of the bauxite reserves has been dependent upon American capital, and with plentiful supplies of the ore available in other parts of the world, the negotiations with the American aluminium giants have been conducted in a delicate atmosphere. The Jamaican moves are in line with the policies of the two-year-old International Bauxite Association, of which the island was a founder member, formed to halt what was seen as an erosion of the resources of developing nations. Jamaica's bauxite levy, based on the international market price for aluminium ingots, is designed to put the country in a good position to benefit from rising world demands for the metal.

It is hoped that in the next few years aluminium supplies will be tight, leading to higher prices. Under the Kaiser deal, Jamaica is to pay \$11m (about £6.4m) for its 51 per cent stake, payable over 10 years at 8.5 per cent interest. The company's 48,000 acres of land is being taken over for \$14.5m also over 10 years. Kaiser sets a 40-year mining lease, and has to pay the government an average return on its investment of about 12 per cent. Jamaica's future, page 19

### the markets moved

The Times index: 168.25+0.56  
The FT index: 406.0-0.1

THE POUND			
Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
18p to 250p	18p to 250p	18p to 250p	18p to 250p
15p to 335p	15p to 335p	15p to 335p	15p to 335p
7p to 312p	7p to 312p	7p to 312p	7p to 312p
5p to 41p	5p to 41p	5p to 41p	5p to 41p
10p to 315p	10p to 315p	10p to 315p	10p to 315p
17p to 460p	17p to 460p	17p to 460p	17p to 460p
7p to 340p	7p to 340p	7p to 340p	7p to 340p
14p to 922p	14p to 922p	14p to 922p	14p to 922p
6p to 134p	6p to 134p	6p to 134p	6p to 134p
9p to 95p	9p to 95p	9p to 95p	9p to 95p
5p to 230p	5p to 230p	5p to 230p	5p to 230p
5p to 62p	5p to 62p	5p to 62p	5p to 62p
5p to 192p	5p to 192p	5p to 192p	5p to 192p
10p to 303p	10p to 303p	10p to 303p	10p to 303p
14p to 922p	14p to 922p	14p to 922p	14p to 922p
6p to 134p	6p to 134p	6p to 134p	6p to 134p
9p to 95p	9p to 95p	9p to 95p	9p to 95p
5p to 230p	5p to 230p	5p to 230p	5p to 230p
5p to 62p	5p to 62p	5p to 62p	5p to 62p
5p to 192p	5p to 192p	5p to 192p	5p to 192p
10p to 303p	10p to 303p	10p to 303p	10p to 303p

Gold rose 75 cents an ounce to \$182.875.  
SDB-S was 1.15283 on Thursday while SDB-S was 0.671930.  
Commodities: Tin prices advanced strongly. Reuters index was at 1618.7 (previous 1609.5).  
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### er pages

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### Racal accused of violating American securities laws

By Richard Allen

Racal Electronics—currently involved in a £34m takeover battle for the American group, Milgo—has been accused of violating securities laws in the United States. News of the accusations, made by the Securities and Exchange Commission, came just as Racal announced that it was extending its offer for Milgo and increasing the bid from \$30 to \$32.50 a share. The charges include allegations that Racal and Milgo acted together in trying to thwart a bid from Applied Digital Data Systems, at present making a rival bid for the Milgo Corporation.

But the commission said yesterday that its action was "not intended to affect or interfere with any bona fide offer, or the cash offer now being made by Racal or the share exchange offer from Applied Digital. The alleged activities took place between November and January, and are said to have involved a plan to have Applied Digital's bid for Milgo by Milgo issuing shares to Racal. The effect would have been to prevent Applied Digital from obtaining the necessary 80 per cent of stock that it required, to trigger certain tax benefits.

The commission has also accused Milgo of making "untrue statements" and Racal of knowing of "a false and misleading press release" issued by Milgo and participating in events leading to its issue. Racal's adviser, Hill Samuel, was last night unable to comment on the seriousness of the charges, but it is thought that the offences, if proved, are unlikely to lead to much more than a severe censure by the SEC. This view is supported by the fact that the plan was not actually carried out and that the SEC has not moved to interfere with Racal's present bid. Meanwhile the British group, having received only 24 per cent acceptances in respect of its first bid, is expecting more success with the higher offer.

Applied Digital, which has so far offered about \$29 a share in its own paper is thought unable to raise the bid because of its own relatively low capitalization. Racal, which intends partly to finance its takeover through a rights issue, has already seen the total cost of its bid rise from \$46m to \$58m. At \$32.50 compared with its opening offer of \$26 a share, it would be buying Milgo at just under 12 times this year's earnings.



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## More lay-offs as production hit by disputes at Leyland factories

By R. W. Shakespeare  
More than 9,000 British Leyland workers were idle yesterday and output was disrupted less than 24 hours after senior shop stewards gave a warning that car workers were "raring to strike" over pay anomalies resulting from the Government's wages strategy.

At Coventry all Triumph car output was at a standstill with 3,200 workers laid off because of a continuing strike by 300 paint shop men protesting over the company's use of industrial engineers on work study exercises in their department.

There have been a series of disputes over this issue in different Leyland car plants in spite of the fact that the company has negotiated agreements with the car unions covering the use of industrial engineers.

This fresh trouble at Triumph means that for almost three weeks no completed vehicles

have left the plant. Earlier, cars had to be stockpiled because of a strike by delivery drivers employed by a contracting firm in the Midlands. Now the drivers are refusing to enter the paint shop men's picket lines.

Another consequence of the Coventry standstill is that 400 more workers have been sent home from the Dolomite car body pressing department at Leyland's Triumph factory at Speke, Liverpool, and more layoffs are likely.

Leyland's other big trouble spot is its main Midlands car body-making complex at Castle Bromwich. Two separate disputes there, resulting in strikes by 350 press operators and 400 inspectors resulted in more than 3,000 layoffs yesterday.

Shortages of car bodies immediately started to take their toll in other Leyland car assembly centres. At Longbridge, Birmingham, 2,100

workers were laid off yesterday from the Mini assembly lines and there were warnings of progressive layoffs involving thousands more workers at Longbridge, the Rover plant at Solihull and at Jaguar, Coventry.

However, last night the striking inspectors, who had been protesting over the transfer of one man to their department, decided to call off their stoppage, thus easing the situation. A Leyland management spokesman said that some workers from other areas of the Castle Bromwich plant could be recalled.

At Cowley, Oxford, 650 men were still laid off yesterday because of disputes in Leyland's central spares depot.

But another 1,500 who had been laid off from the Coventry assembly plant were recalled to resume Marina production which had been halted for two days by yet another strike.

## Call for firm EEC stand on textile pact as Gatt talks face delay

By Peter Hill  
Talks on the future of the Multi Fibre Arrangement, scheduled to open in Geneva later this month under the aegis of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, are expected to be delayed until April 1.

This emerged yesterday as the textile industry support campaign, the ginger group which represents elements of the Lancashire cotton and allied textile industry, called on the EEC to press forward with its proposals for a fundamental renegotiation of the MFA, introduced four years ago to govern the trade in textiles between the developed and developing world.

Mr John Bridge, chairman of TISC, said: "Already we have the feeling that there is some softening in the approach of the European Commission to the forthcoming talks. There must be no compromise and the negotiators must stick to the points made during preliminary discussions in December."

The Gatt talks on the MFA are now not expected to begin until the second half of March, according to reports from Geneva yesterday. The reason for the delay is that the European Community cannot obtain a mandate to establish its negotiating position before a meeting of the Council of Ministers scheduled for March 8.

However, an informal discussion on the future of the MFA among representatives of the developed and less developed countries is expected later this month. Japan has indicated that it wants the Gatt's textile committee meeting to end before April 1.

Japan, the United States and most of the developing countries have shown a desire to see the present MFA—which ends at the end of this year—to be extended for a further period without modification.

Mr Bridge told a press conference: "The situation in the European textile industry is bad but in the United Kingdom it is terrible. We must have tougher controls or soon we will have virtually no textile industry in Lancashire at all."

"Our negotiators have to stand firm. They must argue with strength and not go to the discussions as supplicants with a begging bowl."

## 'More flexible' pricing policy by BSC

By Our Industrial Correspondent  
More flexible and competitive pricing policies are being implemented by the British Steel Corporation to increase its share of the United Kingdom market. Mr Michael Robson, strip mill products commercial director for the corporation, however, confirmed officially that, because of poor market conditions, the steel company would not seek to increase prices until the second half of this year.

However, he told a conference on steel in London yesterday, that it planned to increase its strip mill "extras" at the earliest opportunity. It was acknowledged that quite a substantial rise in basic prices of strip mill products would be required as soon as possible to cover the huge jump in costs which had taken place.

Mr Robson told the conference, organized by the Institute of Purchasing and Supply, that the BSC also hoped to increase its share of the United Kingdom market, which had been undermined by imports because of supply difficulties over the past three years, by regaining customer confidence. This, he said, would be achieved by building up adequate stockpiles to ensure supplies even when production fell short.

United Kingdom demand for cold reduced sheet and coil, he said, was forecast to rise to 700,000 tonnes for the three months to the end of March, from the present level of 600,000 tonnes a quarter and less than 400,000 tonnes in 1975.

In a joint paper presented to the conference by Mr Bernard Asher and Mr Richard Spiegelberg, of the National Economic Development Office, who have been closely associated with the work of the sector working party on steel, it was suggested that the steel industry would emerge from a deficit on its trade balance this year. By 1980 it would be achieving a considerable surplus.

Steel imports into Britain had nearly tripled in six years, and now accounted for nearly 20 per cent of the overall market. The NEDO officials stressed that the improvements which were now in prospect would require a major effort across a wide front.

## Pritchard group shares in £140m Saudi contract

By Roger Vielvoys  
A British company has won a 20 per cent share in a £140m five-year contract to take over the public cleansing service in Riyadh, the Saudi Arabian capital.

Saudi Pritchard, 50 per cent owned by the Pritchard Services Group, has a 40 per cent share in the contract. Waste Management Inc of Chicago has the majority 60 per cent holding.

Mr Peter Pritchard said the contract would involve investment of about £22m on offices, maintenance facilities and workers' accommodation, and a further £15m on equipment, including vehicles.

Under the contract, the partnership will collect and dispose of all domestic and commercial refuse from the population of 600,000, and will also be responsible for street cleaning. Mr Pritchard said it was the first time a city had put its entire cleansing operation out to contract. Previously Riyadh had run its own cleansing department.

There will be worldwide tendering for the construction work and equipment, and Mr Pritchard hoped that British companies would bid for them.

## Ulster plants to benefit in £12m Gallaher expansion

Gallaher, the American-owned tobacco manufacturer, yesterday announced a £12m re-equipment plan mainly in Northern Ireland.

Some £5m is to be spent on plants in Belfast and Ballymena, employing 5,000 people, and the rest at the company's two factories at Hyde and Middleton, Manchester.

Almost all of the money will be spent on high technology British machinery, and with local building and installation contractors, Mr Stuart Cameron, managing director of the company's tobacco division, said.

The programme would take four years and cost several hundred fewer jobs. Redundancies however would be entirely voluntary or be absorbed by natural wastage.

The old York Street plant in Belfast is to be closed and its operations concentrated in the adjacent Henry Street factory. Gallaher's director said that the new tobacco tax structure

due to operate from January 1978, when an end product tax will replace the duty paid on the weight of tobacco, would affect the ultimate sales price unless tobacco firms became very competitive for the tax will be used to production costs.

Asked whether he thought the assassination of Mr Jeffrey Agate, DUP chief, 18 hours earlier would affect United States management attitudes towards further investment in Ulster, Mr Cameron said: "As far as this company is concerned it will not affect our intentions at all. Gallaher belongs to Northern Ireland and we are staying here."

Luxembourg loan: An £18.5m loan to help in the improvement and extension of the telephone service in Northern Ireland was signed in Luxembourg yesterday by the Post Office and the European Investment Bank, the long term finance institution of the EEC.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Public spending cuts: the effect on private sector

From Mr Richard Hermon  
Sir, May I follow up Mr T. J. Hosson's letter to you (on public spending cuts) which appeared in "Business News" on January 24?

He quotes from the DoE circular: "The Government's aim has been to ensure that the measures do not have an adverse effect on employment. The proposed reductions affect capital rather than current expenditure programmes". This must surely be one of the classic statements and juxtapositions of all time. It can only render anyone concerned with the construction industry speechless, and depress them yet further, if that is possible.

The simple fact is that such "policies" on public sector expenditure cuts have, in practical effect as DoE well know, simply transferred the repercussions to the private sector and their employees—builders and contractors, professional firms, building material producers, builders' merchants, plant manufacturers and so on down the line of service and commodity supply, with nationalized industries also bearing a relatively small share at least of some of them.

As the result of these successive capital expenditure cuts and these affecting repair, maintenance and improvement,

superimposed on a depressed private sector, there are now at least 320,000 fewer jobs in industries directly concerned with construction than there were at the peak of 1973. Unemployment among operatives engaged in the actual construction process alone is over 15 per cent getting on for three times the national average. Both these figures for construction have been growing—the cuts will ensure that they will grow yet more.

By 1978, given modest growth in the economy as a whole, the contribution of construction to the economy will have fallen over 30 per cent in volume terms from its level in 1972 and for many years before.

The implications of that, coupled with all the other repercussions of present policies bearing on the provision of our industrial, commercial and social services infrastructure and its proper maintenance and improvement, raises wider fundamental issues which should be of the greatest concern and require the closest and most urgent consideration.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD HERMON,  
Director,  
The National Council of Building Material Producers,  
26, Store Street,  
London WC1.

### Tax evasion and the banks' role

From Mr John Wakeham for Maldon (Conservative)  
Sir, I hope and expect officials will want to find the confidential relationship between a banker and a customer. No responsible son supports tax evasion frankly a banker can the whole story, for exa has not in his capaci banker, seen his custo return.

Many things can be improve our tax gather cess, but undermini relationship between payer, his bankers and c his professional adviser be wholly counter prod Yours faithfully,  
JOHN WAKEHAM,  
House of Commons,  
London SW1A 0AA,  
February 1.

### The pound's exchange rate

From Mr B. D. G. Sk Sir, You were kind to publish my recent letter interest rates in your January 24.

On the related subject pound/dollar rate exchange—is there a reason for the present policy of forcing the rate down to During most of 1976 signers took their mo of this country at rates between \$2.20 and \$1.6 we are artificially bok rate down and they ar ing their money in a wonderful profit to the No wonder we read it coming back by the and being invested at rates of interest in market.

One hears the statem the pound must be kep order to stimulate exp I suggest that, in terms, there is nothing with the prices of ow The troubles are: (1) dates; (2) quality; (2 parts.

When shall we leav natural forces come to and stop trying to everything? In any er foreigners will take money out when thi wrong again, so why the rate rise now? Yours truly,  
B. D. G. SKETCHLEY,  
Paddock House,  
Old Rectory Close,  
Wickon-On-The-Hill,  
Tadworth,  
Surry KT20 7RZ,  
January 31.

### Linking pensions to earnings index

From Mr Norman Crosby Sir, Your correspondent, Mr Robert Hargreaves (February 2), is of course, right in arguing that current equity between public service pensioners and workers restrained by pay policies could be simply restored by linking pensions with the index of average earnings. This method was urged when the Pensions Increase Act was being considered. It was rejected by the then government in the expectation, fully realized until the last two years, that average earnings would increase faster than the retail price index. Those of us who retired around 1970-71 find that our successors, now retiring, have pensions at least 50 per cent above our current pensions despite the index linked additions to the latter.

This equity could only be restored by linking any linking with the index of average earnings to the date of retirement. This would cost the country much more than the maintenance of the present system despite the anomalous pension increases for those who retired during the last three or four years.

Yours faithfully,  
NORMAN CROSBY,  
The Priory,  
Dawlish,  
Devon,  
February 2.

From Mr H. R. Wynne-Griffith Sir, The price inflation-proofing of official pensions should not be compared with the salary rise restrictions imposed on earners as a result of the pay code, as was implied by Mr Robert Hargreaves's letter (February 2). It is much more relevant to compare the price inflation-proofing of official pensions with the increases (if any) in the pensions of other retired earners. The increases awarded by the Government are desirable, but they are only awarded because the taxpayer is assumed to be prepared to pay the cost, whereas industry cannot bear such burdens, at least at the same levels. The anomaly can best be removed by the Government curbing the aimment rather than creating the symptom and beginning to correct those policies which have caused the rates of price (and salary) inflation which have resulted in the anomaly becoming so apparent.

Yours faithfully,  
H. R. WYNNE-GRIFFITH,  
48 Dalmore Road,  
West Dulwich,  
London SE21,  
February 2.

## Sweden to raise \$1,000m Euroloan

Sweden is to raise a \$1,000m medium-term eurocurrency loan shortly. The seven-year facility is expected to be placed into full syndication in the euromarkets in the next week or so.

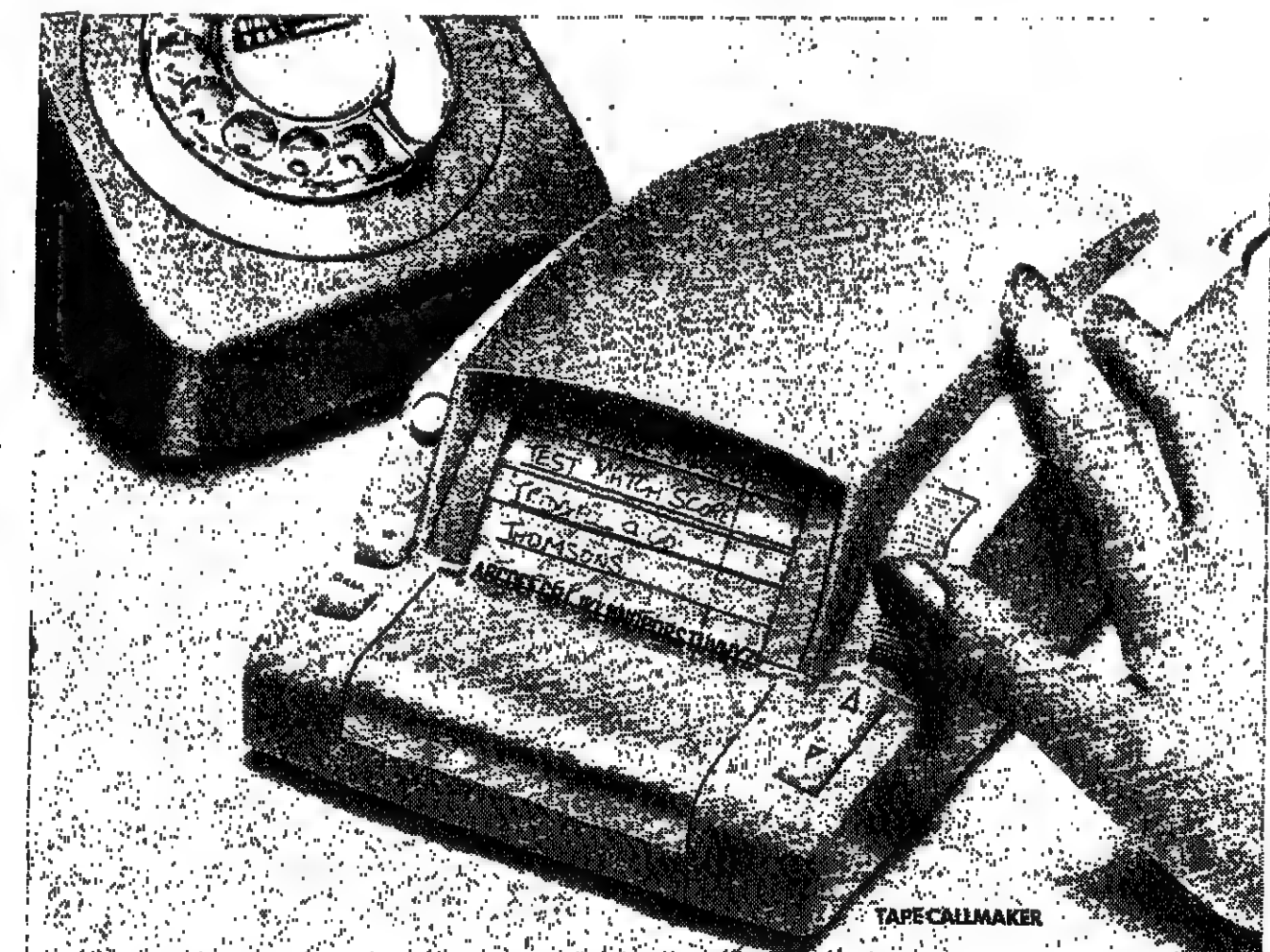
It will carry a projected interest rate spread of 1 per cent over eurodollar rates for four years and 1 per cent for the last three years.

Bankers are unsure whether the borrowing will be in the

name of the Kingdom of Sweden, or in the name of the Swedish Central Bank.

The loan will be managed by a group of Swedish and United States banks, but with other international banks participating in a syndication.—Reuter.

The old York Street plant in Belfast is to be closed and its operations concentrated in the adjacent Henry Street factory. Gallaher's director said that the new tobacco tax structure



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Post Office Telecommunications

## The Board of GOLDEN HOPE PLANTATIONS

strongly recommend shareholders to accept the HME merger proposals...

- The merger enables you to maintain an outstanding investment in the plantation sector.
- The merger should more than double your income.
- The merger will increase the potential for continued outstanding growth.
- ... and to reject Genting's bid
- In many shareholders' hands Capital Gains Tax will reduce the value of Genting's bid to a mere 72p.
- The Genting bid is an attempt to take over control of your Company at a totally inadequate price. It undervalues the assets and the potential.

**Do not sell your shares at Genting's price. Accept the merger proposals NOW by filling in and posting the green acceptance form already sent to you so that it will arrive at Harrisons & Crosfield, 1-4 Great Tower Street, London EC3R 5AB Not later than 3.00 pm on Monday, 7th February 1977.**

This advertisement is placed by J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited on behalf of Golden Hope Plantations Limited. The Directors of Golden Hope have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and the opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and fully and severally accept responsibility accordingly.



3rd February, 1977.





**Coutts & Co.**

Coutts & Co. announce that, for balances in their books on and after the 4th February, 1977, and until further notice their Base Rate for lending is 12½% per annum. The Deposit Rate on all monies subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal is 9% per annum.

## FINANCIAL NEWS

### Pratt down but worst avoided

As expected, F. Pratt Engineering Corporation did not do as well in the year to October 31 as in the year before. Turnover slipped from £14.95m to £14.72m, and pre-tax profits fell from a record £1.34m to £1m.

However, the board reports that profits are rather better than expected at half time, especially as there has not been a general upturn in activity. Shareholders get a total gross dividend of 6.63p, against 6.02p.

The board warns shareholders, however, that a return to a "more acceptable level of activity" in all divisions is not expected until later in 1977.

### Assoc Fish in £4m turnround to £1.9m

Associated Fisheries has managed a £4m turnround. From 1975, the loss, to pre-tax profits of £1.9m was the start for the year to September 30 last. Turnover increased by 12 per cent over the two years, to £86.7m.

The board is recommending 1976 dividends of 1.9p gross. In view of the generally improved trading outlook AF says that "It is the intention of the board to restore gross annual dividends to the 1973-74 peak level of 5.4p a share on the earliest practical occasion." But the shares, long anticipating a profits recovery, fell 2p to 47p on the results. Mr P. Tapscott, chairman, reports that the fishing and on-shore businesses contributed equally to the recovery. Now that Britain's 200 mile fishing limit is in force, and assuming negotiations for EEC and bilateral fishing agreements are successful, he sees AF improving on 1976's result this year.

### Carr's against WCF deal

After a meeting between the board of Carr's Milling Industries, and West Cumberland Farmers, the directors of Carr's are "firmly of the view" that an acquisition of Carr's by WCF would not be in the best interests of customers, employees or shareholders. If such a bid were made, the board would resist.

A week ago, West Cumberland Farmers said that it had made an approach to Carr's which "might or might not" lead to an offer of 45p a share. It would have valued Carr's at £2m. The statement was prompted by rises in the shares. Carr advises shareholders to do nothing. If an offer is made, the board will get in touch with shareholders.

### Peak figures and scrip from Hill & Smith

Since it went public early in 1969 Hill & Smith has never once looked back. Yet again it reports record profits, and a scrip issue. In the year to Sept 30, turnover expanded from £8.94m to £10.9m, and pre-tax profits rose from £763,000 to £832,000. The latest scrip issue is of one for 10.

The gross payment rises from 30.7p (adjusted) to 33.2p. The board reports that the current year has started with yet higher sales. Public spending has been curtailed but Hill sees no reason to expect any interruption in "our enviable record". Hill is a steel stockholder, engineer, forger, hirer of plant and maker of road safety barriers.

### Record breaker Benn is keeping it up

Not content with turning in best-ever figures for 1975-76, Benn Brothers now seems to be going one better.

Turnover rose 13.5 per cent to £3.41m and more important, in the half-year to December 31, and more important, pre-tax profits climbed 70.3 per cent to £404,700. In the year to June 30 last, profits more than doubled to a record £555,000.

Mr Richard Woolley, chairman, tells shareholders that the impetus behind the previous year's drive continued into the first six months of this year. The gross interim goes up from 0.76p to 1.07p, but only to spread payments more evenly.

Benn Brothers publishes trade journals and directories. Two new journals are being launched in the second half-year LP Gas Review and Engineering Distributors Journal.

### Sprinter Whatlings tidies its capital

An 80 per cent rise to £376,000 in pre-tax profits in the second half-year to September 30 took Whatlings, the civil engineering and building contracting group up 9 per cent to a record £464,000 in the full year. Turnover jumped from £16.3m to £20.6m. Earnings a share were 1.87p against 0.95p and the dividend rises from 0.67p gross to 0.87p.

The board points out that the results and dividends are in line with the forecast with the recent successful rights issue. The issue and bigger profits have already improved liquidity. Borrowings have gone.

After a proposed scrip issue and capital reorganization, every four 5p shares in issue would become one 25p share.

### Prop Security losses

In the half-year to September 30, 1976, the gross results of Property Security Investment Trust grew from £1.3m to £1.45m.

Net property and investment income (after administration expenses) went up from £1.1m to £1.21m. After lower interest and dividends, the loss (before dealing and extraordinary items) fell from £309,000 to £195,000.

Some investment properties were sold at a profit in the half-year and this will result in an overall surplus on revenue account in the full year. The gross interim dividend is 0.7p again.

### Dartmouth-H. Miller

The board of Dartmouth Investments says that acceptances of its offer for H. Miller investments have been received in respect of 92.68 per cent of the equity. Dartmouth held no shares in Miller before the offer and did not acquire or agree to acquire any during the course of it. The offer has accordingly become unconditional.

## Hill Samuel Base Rate

Hill Samuel & Co Limited announce that with effect from Friday, February 4th, 1977, their Base Rate for lending will be decreased from 13 per cent to 12½ per cent per annum.

Interest payable under the Bank's Demand Deposit Scheme on sums of £500 up to £100,000 will be at the rate of 10½ per cent per annum. Interest rates for larger amounts will be quoted on application.

### Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

100 Wood Street  
London EC2P 2AJ  
Telephone: 01-628 8011



## Lloyds Bank Base Rate

Lloyds Bank announces that with effect from Friday, February 4th, 1977, its Base Rate for lending is reduced to 12½%.

The rate of interest on 7-day notice Deposit accounts and Savings Bank accounts will be 9%, a decrease of ½%.



## The Royal Bank of Scotland INTEREST RATES

The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited announces that with effect from 4th February, 1977, its Base Rate for lending is being reduced from 13% per annum to 12½% per annum.

The maximum rate of interest allowed on Deposits lodged for a minimum period of seven days or subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal at the London Offices of the Bank will be reduced to 9% per annum.

The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited, Head Office, 20, Box 11, 41 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH1 2YE.

## National Westminster Bank

### Rate changes

National Westminster Bank

announces that for balances in its books as from and including Friday, 4th February, 1977 its Base Rate for lending is reduced from 13% to 12½% per annum and its Deposit Rate on all amounts lodged, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal, is 9% per annum. Savings Accounts will now attract interest at 9% per annum. All other rates remain unchanged.

## CASTLEFIELD (KLANG) RUBBER ESTATE

MR. ADDINSELL'S STATEMENT

The 70th Annual General Meeting of Castlefield (Klang) Rubber Estate Limited was held on February 3 in London. Mr J. ADDINSELL, the Chairman, presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement: The year ended 30th June 1976 provided the anticipated increases in both rubber and oil palm fruit crops. In the case of rubber the lifting of the ban on stimulants compensated for the effects of the severe drought conditions experienced in Malaysia during the second half of the financial year and as 2,499 tonnes the 1975/76 crop was 9 per cent better than that of the previous year. The effects of drought on oil palm fruit crops is less immediate and may not be experienced until next year. During the period reviewed we saw the average price of fruit harvested increase by 25 per cent to 7.397 tonnes. In sterling terms the average price received for our rubber increased to 29.22p from 20.73p per kilo and this more than compensated for an increase in cost of production of some 8 per cent to 17.29p per kilo. Prices for palm products were lower on

average than those of the year, reducing our 1 tonne of fruit from £13.70 to £13.40. A further 25 taken into account in the year's results is the effect of the substantial value of sterling as Malaysian ringgit. The profit before tax investment income, was compared with £370,622 75. Taxation, including for advance corporation tax, was £111,000. The recommended final dividend per share makes and as a result of 2.27 ½ share for the year.

The company's policy remains unchanged to invest in oil palm plantations well justified and by 198 oil mill, for which are now in hand, the commission. Prospects for the year are always, on the selling our commodities, but a satisfactory result. The report was adopted by the shareholders. Agents and Secretaries: Harrisons & Crosfield

This advertisement is placed by N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited on behalf of Genting Highlands Hotel Berhad. The Directors of Genting have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and the opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and jointly and severally accept responsibility accordingly.

To all Shareholders of

## Golden Hope Plantations Limited

**'NO'**  
TO  
**HME**

Consider:

### 1. Relative values of the offers

Your Board has still declined to place any value on HME shares. On the basis of current market quotations\* for London Asiatic and Pataling, which have not been influenced by the Genting offer for Golden Hope, HME shares would only be worth approximately 44p. This means that the HME offer would value Golden Hope at a mere 69p per share. Compare this with 96p in cash, the highest price ever offered for Golden Hope shares.

Should you be uncertain about the relative values of the offers you should take into account that HME's offers for London Asiatic and Pataling may well become unconditional next Monday and, in this event, the HME shares will be listed on The Stock Exchange shortly thereafter and their true market value will become readily apparent. You may feel, therefore, that it is in your interest at least to wait and see if this occurs next week. The Genting offer does not close until 18th February at the earliest.

### 2. Uncertainties of HME's second stage proposals

The value of HME shares depends to a significant extent on the second stage proposals regarding emigration to Malaysia referred to in the merger document. These proposals presumably involve another Scheme of Arrangement requiring not only the necessary approval of shareholders but the subsequent approval of the High Court, as well as the agreement of the appropriate authorities in the U.K. and Malaysia and the obtaining of a listing on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange. Only then can U.K. resident shareholders obtain the benefit of the investment currency premium, the value of which may, of course, be very different from now. Your Board has made no attempt to estimate when such second stage proposals can be effected nor indeed has it indicated whether such proposals will again incorporate a cash option. In view of your Board's comments on the Genting offer you may be disappointed that it has not indicated whether a higher cash option will be provided and, if so, whether it will be as restricted as the last one.

### 3. Cash is cash

We feel that you should give due weight to the fact that the Genting offer is in cash now and HME has not chosen to give you a cash alternative. You are, therefore, being asked by the Golden Hope Board to take all the risks inherent in the future value of HME shares in preference to the certainty of the Genting offer.

The Golden Hope Board has commented at length on the capital gains tax aspects of the Genting cash offer, but capital gains tax always arises when one wants to sell shares. In our view it is totally wrong to value an offer on a post-capital gains tax basis especially when one has taken, as has the Board of Golden Hope, an example calculated to show a particularly high tax liability, based as it is on the position of a shareholder of twelve years' standing incurring the maximum possible tax.

DO NOT BE RUSHED INTO A PRECIPITOUS  
DECISION, THE GENTING OFFER DOES NOT  
CLOSE UNTIL 18th FEBRUARY

\* The notional price for HME shares calculated in paragraph 1 above is based on the middle market quotations of London Asiatic and Pataling, as shown in The Stock Exchange Daily Official List on 2nd February, 1977, adjusted for the special dividends referred to in the merger document.

## Barclays Bank Base Rate.

Barclays Bank Limited and Barclays Bank International Limited

announce that with effect from the close of business on 4th February, 1977, their Base Rate will be decreased from 13% to 12½% per annum.

The basic interest rate for deposits will be decreased by ½% from 9½% to 9% per annum.

BARCLAYS



BARCLAYS International

Reg. Office: 54 Lombard Street, EC3P 3AH  
Reg. No. 4839 and 106167.

## Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.

Report by Mr. Shinbei Konishi, President, for the six months ended 30th September, 1976

Takeda 武田薬品工業株式会社



Mr. Shinbei Konishi, President, Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.

Since the Japanese recession reached its lowest point one year ago the economy has gradually improved. However, we cannot expect the same high rate of growth as we have experienced in the past and the current trend is towards a modest growth accompanied by continuing adverse factors both at home and abroad.

During the first half of our fiscal 1976 period (April-September), it has been difficult to find positive indications of business recovery. Consumer spending and private capital investment continued to show a downward trend reflecting uncertainty in the future. The period ended without appreciable recovery from the recession.

Although a slight recovery in demand was experienced in our various lines of business, we are still facing adverse economic conditions due to keener competition and constantly increasing costs. However, our Pharmaceutical Products Division and other business Divisions did their best to overcome the current market situation and have succeeded in maintaining profits at considerably better levels than the comparable period for 1975.

During the period April-September, 1976, sales of the Company amounted to ¥151,589 million (US\$30,031 thousand), showing an increase of ¥15,172 million (US\$3,048 thousand) over the same period in 1975. Net earnings showed an increase of ¥430 million (US\$86 thousand) and totalled ¥5,379 million (US\$1,076 thousand). The following is a summary of the performance and major factors affecting each of our business Divisions.

**Pharmaceuticals:** Pharmaceutical production in Japan recorded a substantial increase of 18.3% in the first half of 1976 (April-September). The Company's sales of pharmaceuticals were ¥86,595 million (US\$17,319 thousand) or a 16.3% increase over the same period in 1975. Sales of proprietary products remained at the same level, but sales of ethical pharmaceuticals for the medical profession rose steadily with antibiotic preparations such as "Lincillin" and "Vastocillin", and "Dasen", an anti-inflammatory enzyme, predominant, thus contributing to the increase in net profits of the Company. Price reductions, which had been prevalent for the past few years as a result of excessive competition are no longer so commonplace.

**Food:** Sales of our Food Products Division were ¥28,293 million (US\$5,658 thousand) or 5.3% below the same period in 1975. Sales of food seasonings failed to sustain their past rate of increase. We were not able to achieve our expected results because of high cost of raw materials. In order to secure a stable source of supply of ribonucleic acid, the basic raw material for "Ribotide R", we established an affiliated company in the Philippines in a joint investment with three other companies in July, 1975, to produce ribonucleic acid. The plant is now under construction and is expected to start production in January, 1977. Sales of beverages decreased due to an unusually cool summer and keen sales competition. Fortunately, sales of other food additives continued to be satisfactory.

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1976

WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1975

	1976	1975	Yen M	Yen M
Land, buildings, machinery and equipment, less depreciation	56,578	56,496	24,899	2
Investments and advances	36,516	40,108	123,240	12
Current assets	204,572	214,947	136,417	15
Less: Current liabilities	102,709	101,863	8,808	1
Other assets	13,658	17,847	1,066	1
Less: Retirement and severance benefits	38,042	41,145	10,875	1
Long-term debt	24,432	62,474	5,926	1
	148,139	152,476	4,843	1
			148,139	15

The interim dividends for the year ending 31st March, 1977, of ¥3.75 per share amounting to ¥1,869 million are not reflected in the above



# FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Markets start about turn on profit-taking institutions hold firm

Bank of England's decision to revert to the old-style rate for the time being left a cloud of gloom over the equity market but the FT 100 put a stop to its fall.

Below their best the close, gilts held steady well, but the FT 100 ahead at noon, fell hereafter and, by the closing, stood 0.1 lower.

Attributed the fall entirely to short-term profit-taking, institutions, they said, only on the sidelines to clarify their thinking. Bank's new policy rates.

From disappointment, market-point cut—most looking for one-half quarter—market moved on the length of

boundaries rose 1 1/2 to 2 1/2, the historic price ratio is 6 and the yield per cent. Interim are a useful 35 per to 39.6, and last the chairman was it looks as if profits or ending this March head from £1.4m to £1.7m. If so, the drop to less than 5, yield on a maximum will be 10.7 per cent, well over three times.

new measure will stay and its likely success about a gradual interest rates.

by their high yields, gilts, £1 better in, ended with gains in one-quarter and 5. After failing to right levels after the announcement, shortsier and were left of three-quarters.

the "blue chips" hold on to most of their gains, now up 6p to 440p and to 340p. But most rises reversed with 2p to 265p, up to 418p and ICI

a background of education, the clear were calm with 0p, National West-30p and Midland 2p up and unchanged at 260p. Annual meeting stock-kroyd & Smithers

## STENBURG PLATINUM HOLDINGS LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

company regrets that in the Review by the Chairman in this newspaper on Thursday, 3rd February, under the heading "Outlook" the possible dividend payments for the financial year were compared to those of 1975.

wording should have read "Consequently, the total payments for the present financial year could be the same as or less than those of 1975".

3rd February, 1977

## The Winterbottom Trust Ltd.

Summary of Results for year to 30th November	1976	1975
total Net Assets at Market Value	£13,280,000	£12,297,106
Ordinary Shares:		
Asset Value	216.0p	202.3p
Earnings	3.75p	3.75p
Dividend	3.75p	3.50p
Geographical Distribution of Investments		
United Kingdom	28.3	32.0
United States	33.8	36.5
Japan	7.9	6.5
Europe	1.5	2.0
Australia	3.6	3.9
Other Countries	4.7	4.4
Fixed Equities	84.8	85.3
Fixed Interest Stocks	9.5	5.4
Deposits and Current Assets	5.7	9.3

### Summary of Statement by the Chairman, S.A. Field

An increase in the total dividend from 3.50p to 3.75p is recommended. Dividends per share are expected to show satisfactory increase in the current year.

The increase of 7% in the asset value from 202.3p to 216.0p was attributable to overseas investments. During the same period the F.T. All-Share Index fell by 15% and the F.T. Government Securities Index fell by 1%.

The British economy is passing through a dismal period and meaningful recovery is unlikely to appear until the sea oil begins to flow in large quantities in two or three years. We continue to believe that America is still the most attractive country for equity investment.

The Trust's general investment policy has always been to achieve both capital growth and capital appreciation without undue emphasis on either. In recent years it has been

considered appropriate, with a view to maintaining or enhancing real capital value, to have a substantial proportion of the Trust's funds invested abroad, even though this has hindered the growth of revenue. We are nevertheless conscious of the importance to shareholders of revenue and dividend growth and hope that future circumstances will permit this without damaging capital prospects.

During the past year or so, investment trust companies have attracted critical attention because of the large discounts in relation to asset values at which they have been quoted. The prices of investment trust companies, as of everything in which there is a genuine market, reflect the balance of demand and supply. Recently, supply has exceeded demand.

Discounts have however narrowed somewhat since their peaks in October and may continue to do so as the merits of well-managed investment trust companies are appreciated anew.

Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained from

Baillie, Gifford & Co.

3 Glenfinlas Street, Edinburgh, EH3 6VY.

## Telefusion rebounds with 403pc jump

A big rally at Blackpool-based Telefusion hoisted pre-tax profits for the six months to October 31 by 403 per cent to £1.17m. This is already higher than the total £1.12m made over the whole of 1975-76, but not as high as some had expected.

Even so, the jump shows what happens when VAT is raised sharply at the outset of a financial year, in this case 1975-76, and then slashed.

The board of this television and radio group, which owns the Trident Discount operation, says that it expects to do even better in the second half year.

However the group has some way to go to get up to the record £2.5m achieved in 1973-74.

Turnover for the half year went up from £19.9m to £29.6m. Mr John Wilkinson, chairman, points to a wider range of retail products as well as the television and radio.

Moreover, the overseas companies increased their turnover by 55 per cent.

### Mr Clinton Davis on 1976 Companies Act

Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping, has outlined the timetable for implementing the main provisions of the Companies Act, 1976. Answering a parliamentary question from Mr Brian Sedgmore (Luton, West), Mr Clinton Davis said:

"Apart from section 33 (contents of prospectus), which was brought into operation on January 24, 1976, in the intention of the Act to bring into operation the provisions of the Act on the dates indicated below.

Sections 1 to 11 (Duty to prepare, lay and deliver accounts by companies) 1 October 1977, apart from Sections 2(1) and 10(1) and (2) which will be brought into operation on 1 April 1977.

Section 12 (Accounting records) 1 October 1977. Sections 13 to 20 (Auditors)—18 April 1977. Sections 21 to 23 (Directors and Registered Office)—18 April 1977. Sections 24 to 27 (Notification of interest in shares)—18 April 1977. Sections 28 and 29 (Disqualification Orders)—1 June 1977. Sections 30 to 32 (Wealth and Overseas Companies)—18 April 1977. Sections 34 to 37 (Forms, fees, etc.)—18 April 1977. Section 38 (part), 39 and 41 (Functions of Registrar, criminal proceedings, unregistered companies)—18 April 1977. Sections 42 and 43 (Amendments, repeals, expenses)—As necessary.

"Commencement orders and orders prescribing forms and other matters will be made and published at the appropriate times.

"There are already in force a number of prescribed forms orders, made under the Companies Acts; when the present Act has been implemented, I propose to review all the forms in use, with a view to reorganising them in one consolidating measure, thus easing the burden on all those who use the forms.

"In prescribing the forms for use under this Act, and in the subsequent review, I will of course seek the views of the Companies Registration Office Users' Group."

### N Sea shadow over Newarthill lifts

Last August, the directors of Newarthill, when reporting the results for the half-year to April 30, 1976, said that negotiations with the oil companies in relation to the three loss-making North Sea concrete platform contracts were proceeding steadily, but that no agreement had been reached on various financial aspects of the contracts.

"Notable progress" has now been made in negotiations on all three contracts and, while agreements have not yet been completed, the directors are satisfied that, far from any further losses arising on these contracts, there will be a substantial recovery against the losses already suffered, although at this stage it is not practicable to quantify the amounts involved.

### Margins dip at Ladies Pride

Margins fell from 17.9 per cent to 17.2 per cent at Ladies Pride Outerwear. Sales for the year to November 30 rose from £4.28m to £4.67m, and pre-tax profits moved by 5 per cent to £808,000. Earnings a share were 9.85p against 9.63p adjusted.

The board proposes a one-for-five scrip issue, and a dividend of 3.83p gross against 3.48p.

Mr F. A. Robson, chairman, says that sales and production for the spring are at record levels. The growth is coming entirely from exports to 20 countries.

### M. James talking with York Trust

The boards of Maurice James Holdings and York Trust are discussing a proposed merger. Shareholders are advised to await further announcements. These are promised "very shortly".

Maurice James is a £11m road haulage, waste disposal, packaging and storage group, while York, capitalized at £523,000, is in general engineering, and repairs and maintains railway rolling stock.

Shares in both companies were firmer on the news.

### Standard Chartered announce that with effect from the close of business on 3rd February, 1977,

the following annual rates will apply

Base rate ..... 12 1/2%  
Deposit rate ..... 9%

Standard Chartered Bank Limited



Mr John N. Wilkinson, chairman of Telefusion: lower VAT and broader product range boosted profits.

42 and 43 (Amendments, repeals, expenses)—As necessary.

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In prescribing the forms for use under this Act, and in the subsequent review, I will of course seek the views of the Companies Registration Office Users' Group."

### BCA-Nationwide

British Car Auction Group has bought 1.15m shares or 18.3 per cent in Nationwide Insurance for 384,000 shares of BCA.

The basis of the acquisition—one BCA share for every three Nationwide—is in accordance with the terms of BCA's current bid for Nationwide.

### Adia-Alfred Marks

The offer on behalf of Adia Interim SA for Alfred Marks Bureau has been accepted by holders of 2.61m shares, 92.21 per cent. As already announced, the offer is unconditional and the balance will be acquired compulsorily.

### Briefly

**BLANDRAND** Blandrand gold mine will now come into production approximately one year ahead of schedule by the beginning of 1980. In the meantime, the mine will be producing gold and silver. The mine is situated in the Western Desert, and the earlier establishment of ore reserves by the development from Western Desert Levels, said the technical advisory in a report accompanying the rights offer documents, take the credit. The revised estimated expenditure required to bring Blandrand into production by the beginning of 1980—given in 1975 money terms for comparison with the prospectus figures—is £138.3m, with £11.3m higher than forecast.

**WALTER LAWRENCE** Walter Lawrence has bought, as from October 1, 1976, Nico Manufacturing, a sub of LK Industrial Investments, for £150,000 cash.

**A.C. CARS** Pre-tax profits up from £145,000 to £199,000 in year to September 30. Gross payment up from 1.35p to 1.46p.

**JOKEI-LONGBOURNE** Longbourne Holdings has bought further 117,000 ord and 11,000 pref in Jokei Tea Holdings, making 435,500 (20.72 per cent) ord shares and 11,000 (7.33 per cent) preference.

**THIRD MILE INVEST** Third Mile Investment informed by Mr J. R. Lawrence (a director) that Miss R. B. Linder, whom he represents, has bought a further 50,000 shares in Third Mile Investment, making 550,000 shares (27.08 per cent).

**STYLINE** Turnover up from £2.43m to £3.35m, and pre-tax profits rose from £142,000 to £256,000 in half-year to September 30. Gross margin up from 16.1p to 21.5p.

**ERASCAN** Board says that there have been no developments regarding possibility of an offer from a private group of investors which had been reported last December.

**DOM ENTERPRISES** Nicholson Investments now holds 70.64 per cent in title of Max Enterprises. Holding of all directors and interests now 72.38 per cent.

**ESPERANZA TRADE** Rodschind Investment Trust has bought further 30,317 ord in Esperanza Trade and Transport. It now holds 1.97m shares and Guinness Peat has increased its holding by 37,835 shares to 2.4m shares. This represents 16.6 per cent and 20.9 per cent respectively.

**SEKONG RUBBER** Proceeds of sale of Sekong Estate have now been received in London. After expenses and probable tax, about £190,000 will have been received from the sale.

**BONAS WERE** Turnover for period January 1, 1976 to December 31, 1976 (£1.22m). Pre-tax profits, £23,000 (£23,000).

**TANJONG TIN DREDGING** Preliminary estimate for 1976, profit from mine, after depreciation and expenditure in United Kingdom, £194,000 (against £88,000 in 1975). Interest and dividends received, £50,000 (£53,000) dividend on fourth buffer stock contributions, £26,000 (nil).

**DRIS HYDRAULIC TIE** Last year's profit from mine, after depreciation and expenditure in United Kingdom £264,500 (against £315,000 in 1975) interest and dividends received, £48,000 (£49,000), dividends on fourth buffer stock contributions, £25,500 (nil).

**APPOINTMENTS** Hubert Hunt has been elected president of Texas Pacific Oil Company (UK).

**ENG & NEW YORK TRUST** Income for 1976 up from £1.52m to £1.73m. Gross payment rises from 2.32p to 3.31p.

## Mid East mishap and homes foil Gough C

By Adrienne Gleeson

Profits from housing estates developer Gough Cooper plunged again in the year to September 30; but the directors are holding the dividend. They recommend a final of 5p a share gross, even though this means dipping into reserves.

Pre-tax profits retreated from £1.54m to £858,000. This was thanks largely to a big setback in housebuilding, where a drop in completions from 860 to around 600 and a 100,000-plus write-off on abortive attempts to obtain a Middle East contract.

They pushed the contribution at the trading level down from £1.27m to £406,000. In addition pre-tax profits were clipped by an exceptional £168,000 land write-off and a debit of £227,000 (against £111,000) on the company's share of the losses of an associate. The investment in the associate—a property developer in Belgium—has been disposed of since the year-end. But this meant further write-offs of £335,000, taken below the line.

The company expects its house completions to rise to around 1,500 this year, and profits on property investment (up from £283,000 to £421,000 last year thanks to new lettings) are also likely to rise, though not by as much.

### C H Indust bid for Beaver

Announcing a fresh attempt to gain Beaver Group, the paints and building products group, CH Industrials is going to appeal directly to shareholders.

The terms of its cash-and-shares offer value each Beaver share at 47p (and a total of £1.2m). Beaver's shares rose 10p to 48p. But the proposed bid will not be plain sailing.

A spokesman for Beaver said the offer was "not welcomed".

The full board meets today and a formal statement is expected to follow.

CH, with the purchase of a further 50,000 Beaver yesterday, now owns about 625,000 ordinary shares, about 11.1 per cent of the equity. It forecasts pre-tax profits for the year to March 31 of at least £525,000. The terms of the offer are one CH ordinary plus 18p cash for each Beaver share.

### Standard Chartered

announce that with effect from the close of business on 3rd February, 1977,

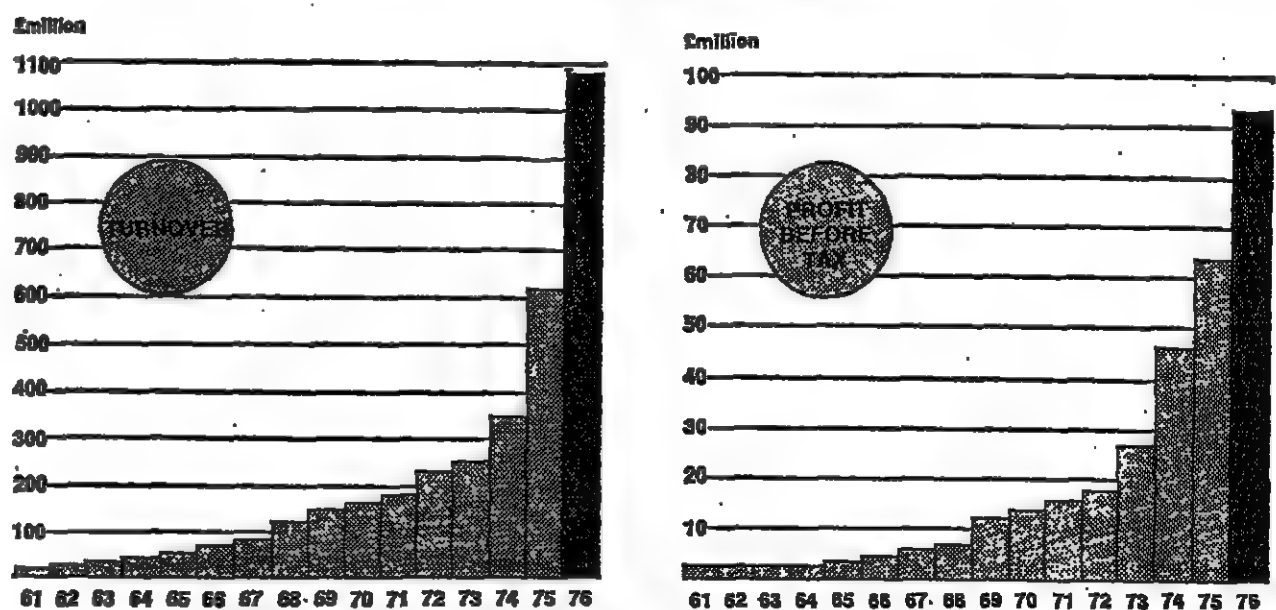
the following annual rates will apply

Base rate ..... 12 1/2%  
Deposit rate ..... 9%

Standard Chartered Bank Limited

# LONRHO

## 'Year after year'



## Year at a glance

	1976	1975
Turnover	£1083m	£606m
Profit before Taxation	£93.4m	£63.3m
Extraordinary profit	£10.4m	£5.4m
Funds employed	£396.8m	£278.6m
Profits attributable to Lonrho Shareholders	£44.1m	£27.4m
Dividends per share	4.963p	3.102p
Capital expenditure	£34.5m	£31.3m
Net assets per share	£1.43	£1.22
Earnings per share	23.14p	19.07p
Countries	59	43
Group companies	620	600
Employees	110,000	100,000
Shareholders	60,000	47,000

The thirty-eighth Annual General Meeting of Lonrho Limited will be held at the Great Room, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1. on Tuesday, 1 March, 1977, at 12 noon.

Lonrho Limited, 138 Cheapside, London EC2V 6BL







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# Rail funds' art investments queried

By Our Industrial Editor  
Sir Douglas Healey, Comptroller and Auditor General, has questioned the Department of Transport about its views "on the wisdom and propriety" of the investment of British Railways Board pension funds in antiques and works of art.

The board has replied that this was one aspect of a policy of diversifying investments with a view to improving the security of members. The department was advised that the intention of the trustees was to hold works of art as long-term investments, the merits of which could therefore be fully established only in the indeterminate future.

Professional advisers to the trustees had certified that the current value of such purchases was, in their opinion, no less than the aggregate of the cost prices.

Sir Douglas, in his latest report on the Appropriation Accounts, released yesterday, also reveals that he has questioned the Government on the almost unfettered powers of investment which there was a substantial commitment of parliamentary allocations to meet the funds' huge liabilities.

He has inquired whether the Department of Transport had

sought to exercise any oversight of investment policy to reserve the right to nominate additional trustees.

The Government has replied that it had no statutory power to intervene. It saw objections in principle in seeking powers which could not be exercised in respect of voted funds in isolation.

If the department had power to substitute its judgments for those of the trustees and the investment committees, the best interests of the funds, as seen by those directly responsible for them, might not be served.

The Exchequer interest, the Government said, must primarily be safeguarded by the duty of trustees to act in the best interests of their funds in the light of professional advice.

**No access to NEB books**

In another statement Sir Douglas said he would not have direct access to the books and records of the National Enterprise Board, which has statutory authority to enter into financial obligations up to a maximum of £1,000m.

This statement follows a

Treasury minute issued in mid-November that the Government recognized the need for proper parliamentary scrutiny and control of public funds but saw no reason to expect the Public Accounts Committee to exercise any difficulties in exercising its responsibilities.

In Volume Two of his report on the Appropriation Accounts, Sir Douglas says that the state-owned NEB will have a large measure of operational and commercial freedom within a framework of arrangements for accountability to ministers and to Parliament.

He points out that the Secretary of State for Industry gives consent for important investment decisions, but adds: "No parliamentary approval is required for such major transactions, however, and in general, Parliament's prior control of the NEB's operations is limited to approval of the Estimates which provide for advances of public dividend capital."

Sir Douglas reviews government powers to provide funds under the Industry Act to the NEB, for which the board will account separately for activities involving ministerial direction. He comments: "I shall have my normal access to the books and records of the department

In such cases, and I may ask them to seek further information as necessary from the board; I shall not, however, have direct access to the board's books and records."

In a report last year the all-party Public Accounts Committee trusted that future arrangements for scrutinizing NEB operations should not be restricted.

In yesterday's report, Sir Douglas makes a number of points. He says that the NEB's capital structure has not yet been agreed, though it was established in November, 1975, and no determinations of the board's various financial duties had yet been made as required by statute (though these were under discussion).

He reveals that the Government is at present considering where future financial support for British Leyland, the NEB's biggest subsidiary, should be channelled wholly through the NEB as opposed to the present mixture of Industry Act cash and NEB funds.

Although Sir Douglas does not say so, this would have the effect of placing the Public Accounts Committee at arm's length from British Leyland and preserving the barriers to direct access to the NEB.

More pragmatic management of floating currencies was advocated today by Mr Fritz Leutwiler, president of the Swiss National Bank, in an address to the European management forum symposium at Davos.

While he saw no possibility of returning to fixed rates in the foreseeable future, he underlined the importance of closer cooperation between central banks to maintain exchange fluctuations within limits permitting desirable economic growth.

This cooperation, Mr Leutwiler said, was the only way to ensure that the balance of payments would not become a barrier to the free flow of goods and services between the industrialized states, so that more funds could be placed in the weaker currency countries.

From Alan McGregor, Geneva, Feb 3

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## Businesses 'slow to take up DoI aid'

By Ronald Emler

Small businesses have been slow to take advantage of the Department of Industry's scheme to finance collaboration between them, Mr Robert Grey, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, said last night.

Speaking to the Tyne and Wear Small Business Club, he said that the main obstacle was inability to meet criteria for assistance, rather than lack of ideas.

He urged companies to submit proposals without delay. Under the scheme a total of £100,000 is available to support feasibility studies in the two years ending March next year.

Mr Grey also hinted that the small business advisory service operating in the West Country would be extended throughout England if the pilot scheme was a success.

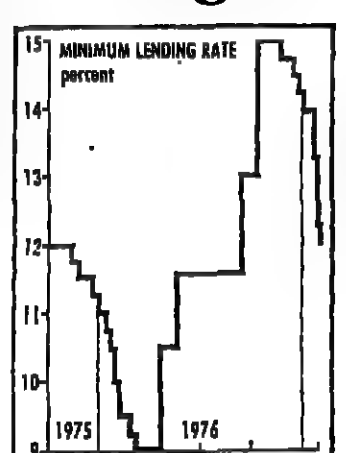
## Fed lowers US money supply growth range

Washington, Feb 3.—Dr Arthur Burns, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, said the open-market committee had reduced the lower boundaries for the M2 and M3 money supplies by half a percentage point.

He told the House banking committee the new growth range for M2 is 10 per cent and 8.5 to 11.5 per cent for M3. For the basic M1 money supply Dr Burns said the previous range of 4.5 to 6.5 per cent had been retained.

Over the course of last year M1 rose 5.4 per cent, very close to the 5.6 per cent average of the preceding 10 years. However M2 increased 10.9 per cent compared with a 10-year average of 8.8 per cent, he said.

He expected growth rates of the broad money aggregates to move back



## Cooperation on exchange rates urged

From Alan McGregor, Geneva, Feb 3

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## Orange farmers count weather losses and find them less than feared

## How Florida's agriculture escaped disaster

From Frank Vogl, Miami, Feb 3

Florida has been declared "a disaster area" by the Government because of the damage done to its huge agricultural industry by recent cold weather.

But experts in the state suggest that the damage is not nearly as great as first public reports suggested. Indeed there are indications that the long-term inflationary impact of the cold spell is likely to be minimal.

Federal relief is needed for a large number of temporary employees who have been laid off in the southern farming region, but many of these are likely to find employment before long.

Florida produces half the world's grapefruit and 29 per cent of its oranges on 850,000 acres devoted to citrus farming. The citrus industry here has

an annual sales turnover in excess of \$1,300m and formidable exports to Europe, Canada and Asia.

"We do not have a crisis," Mr Arthur Darling of the Florida State Citrus Commission asserted in Lakeland.

A first official estimate of the citrus crop damage will be released on February 9. The commission at first ordered an embargo on fresh fruit shipments to give time for determining the impact of the freeze on the quality of the produce, this embargo is being lifted today.

Industry experts are estimating that the citrus crop losses could total 20 to 40 per cent of output. However, before the freeze this was expected to be a record year.

A 20 per cent loss in the grapefruit crop would merely mean that the state had about the same amount to market this

year as last year's record volume.

The key mistake in many of the reports so far, apparently, is that they have suggested serious damage to citrus trees. In fact, by and large, there has been little tree devastation, Mr Darling says.

Processing of oranges into frozen concentrate form is now moving ahead at a frantic pace before a hot spell develops that could ruin fruit that was hit by the cold weather.

Wholesale prices of oranges and concentrated orange juice have jumped sharply by 20 to 30 per cent, largely on the basis of the disaster reports.

Industry experts are now becoming hesitant, in view of the clearer and less dramatic picture now emerging, about whether the higher prices will hold.

The farmers maintain that before the freeze they were

operating at a loss as a result of the low prices they were getting.

The sizable Florida vegetable crops appear to have been more seriously hit by the freezing weather. It has practically put us out of the vegetable market," Mr John Stiles, marketing director of Florida's department of agriculture, said in Tallahassee.

But he adds that many farmers can replant swiftly, and there are fears in some quarters that an overabundance of Florida vegetables will be available in the spring.

Vegetable prices may soften as a result, unless the farmers can export more, Mr Stiles suggested.

He declared: "The European market is a good fresh vegetable market for us... we are counting on heavy sales to western Europe in late March and April."

## Million German workers granted 6.9pc increase

Düsseldorf, Feb 3.—The federation of engineering employers' associations in North Rhine-Westphalia has approved with the smallest possible majority the 6.9 per cent 1977 wage rise for the state's one million metal industry workers.

This is the first agreement reached in this year's metal industry wage round.

Yesterday the IG Metall union agreed the North Rhine-Westphalia settlement which

## Business appointments

### Joint heads named for Marshall group board

Mr J. G. Ellison and Mr D. G. Scott have been named joint managing directors of M. W. Marshall Group.

As a result of the Reed International changes announced yesterday, Mr C. H. Behrens, a director of Reed Group, is appointed managing director of Reed International's packaging division in succession to Mr Malcolm Thomas. Mr E. F. Hillan, formerly managing director, becomes chairman and chief executive of Reed Corrugated Cases. Mr A. R. Chalk is made managing director of Spicers in succession to Mr Behrens. Mr J. J. Bean, formerly managing director, is appointed chairman and chief executive of Reed Paper & Board (UK). Mr E. Doorbar, formerly managing director, becomes chairman and chief executive of Spicer-Cowan.

Mr W. C. Dale, formerly deputy chairman, is made chairman and chief executive of Reed Transport. Mr A. W. Western, formerly managing director, becomes chairman and chief executive of Reed Engineering & Development Services. Mr C. B. Warrington is to be deputy chairman of the paper division. The following are to join the board of Reed Group: Mr J. J. Bean, Mr E. F. Hillan, Mr J. C. Maybank, Mr van Kuyk and Mr Warrington.

Mr Graham Heame has joined the main board of Northern Foods as a non-executive director.

Mr C. J. E. Hoesegood has been appointed managing director of Smiths Industries aviation division.

Mr J. A. Yanes has been elected to the boards of Esso Europe Inc and Esso Africa Inc.

Mr Raymond Miquel becomes a non-executive director of Dawson International from April 1.

Mr Edgar Turner has been made deputy chairman of T. Cowie in succession to Mr James Barber, who has retired.

Mr H. B. Marshall has been elected deputy chairman of Hill Samuel Life Insurance. Mr S. W. Pressman, general manager, administration, has joined the board.

Mr Leo Russell, chairman and director-general of the Cement and Concrete Association, is to be succeeded as director-general by Dr R. E. Rowe from April 1. Mr Russell will continue as chairman of the C&CA council.



Dr R. E. Rowe (left) appointed director-general of the Cement and Concrete Association; Sir George Leitch, who has become a non-executive director of Mackintosh International.

## Leyland raises prices by 6.5pc

British Leyland announced yesterday that the price of its cars will go up from next Monday by an average of 6.5 per cent.

The announcement comes on the day that Chrysler's prices are raised by a similar amount. Last week Ford prices rose by 6.8 per cent.

# Williams & Glyn's

announce  
that with effect from  
Friday, February 4th 1977  
the following rates  
will apply

Base rate..... 12% p.a.  
Deposit rate..... 9% p.a.  
Savings account 9% p.a.

**WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK LTD**

## Appointments Vacant—other appointments on page 26

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## BE YOUR OWN BOSS

Become a real money-maker, top white-collar agent and commission earned by sales based company.

Write in confidence to:  
**PUBLICITAS**  
B.O. Box 400, 1000 Philadelphia  
PA, CH-4000 Basic.

## CUSTODIAN COUPLE

Acquired by 1st April 1977 is a position of Custodian in the Department of the Environment, responsible for the management of the historic and cultural heritage of the United Kingdom.

**BIDWELLS**  
Grants and Subsidies, Government Grants, etc.

**SELF RELIANT** Graduates and undergraduates required to work as a self-reliant agent and commission earned by sales based company.

**WEST AND Antiques Shop** urgently requires experienced and enthusiastic sales staff to work in our antique shop in the City of London.

**PERSONAL ENERGETIC** individual required by a company operating in the field of training and development to act as a sales representative and sales manager.

**GOLF CLUB SECRETARY** required for a North London Club. The position involves a great deal of bookkeeping, to a high standard, and the successful candidate will be responsible for the club's financial affairs.

**STANLEY PAINTS** leading publisher of sports, travel and leisure magazines, is seeking a sales representative for its new range of leisure products.

**Mr George Leitch** has been appointed a non-executive director of Mackintosh International.

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## WALT DISNEY PRODUCTIONS LTD.

**EUROPEAN SALES SUPERVISOR**  
Successful salesmen in our European Division for Walt Disney Productions. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sales of Disney products in the European market. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sales of Disney products in the European market.

## NATIONAL TRUST INFORMATION OFFICER

for the East Midlands

The National Trust is seeking an Information Officer for the East Midlands region. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of information to the public about the Trust's properties and activities.

## NOT TO BE MISSED!

An excellent career opportunity is open to dynamic people aged 25-35 who are well educated, have a degree in a relevant subject, and are willing to relocate. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sales of Disney products in the European market.

## GRADUATE GIRLS MEN

Sales and Marketing Appointments Register.

## CIVIL ENGINEER

required to carry out contract in North Wales area, must be experienced in measurements of work and all claim aspects.

Write Box 00021, The Times.

## SWISS ELECTRONIC S.A. Medical

Swiss Electronic S.A. Medical is seeking a sales representative for its new range of leisure products. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sales of Disney products in the European market.

## LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

**ALANODS Legal Staff**, the specialist legal firm, is seeking a sales representative for its new range of leisure products. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sales of Disney products in the European market.

## FINANCE & ACCOUNTANCY

**OPENINGS** at all levels in the Finance and Accounting Department of a leading company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sales of Disney products in the European market.

## SALES AND MARKETING

**GREATSTREET** opportunity. Tel. Reading 30551.

## PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

**ARABIC TEACHERS** required for a leading company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sales of Disney products in the European market.

**MATHS, SCIENCE, SPL** home tutors need. Tel. 01-278 9161.

## SALES AND MARKETING

## EXPORT SALES EXECUTIVE

Old established City Export Group (Heavy Engineering) are seeking a sales representative for its new range of leisure products. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sales of Disney products in the European market.

**Specialist Career Opportunity.** Please send c.v. and photograph (returnable) to: Mrs T. Day, Railway Mine and Plantation Equipment Ltd., 22-25 Fincham Square, Epsom, Surrey, Surrey, Surrey.

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

## University of Salford

## LECTURESHIP IN RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sales of Disney products in the European market.

## University of Oxford

## DR. LEE'S PROFESSORSHIP OF EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY (PHYSICS)

The electors intend to propose to an election to the Dr. Lee's Professorship of Experimental Philosophy (Physics) which will fall vacant on 30 September 1977. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sales of Disney products in the European market.

## University of Reading

## LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for one of more lectureships in Economics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sales of Disney products in the European market.

## University of Aberdeen

## TWO LECTURESHIPS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY

Applications are invited for two lectureships in Political Economy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sales of Disney products in the European market.

Further particulars from The Secretary, The University, Aberdeen, or from whom applications (two copies) should be lodged by 25 February 1977.

## TATE GALLERY Assistant Keeper (Prints)

... to be responsible for the storage, cataloguing and care of an expanding collection of prints, mainly post-war. Work includes making recommendations to and overseeing the growth of the collection, arranging displays and undertaking research.

Candidates should normally have a degree with 1 or 2nd class honours or an equivalent or higher qualification. Knowledge of modern printing technique and post-war British art essential together with organising ability and experience of cataloguing and research. SALARY: as AK 1st Class £5,180-£7,885 or AK 2nd Class £3,170-£4,675. Level of appointment and starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 23 February 1977) write to Civil Service Commission, Almonck Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG2 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. G(1)382.

## FUND RAISING CONSULTANTS

## A Campaign Director

Is required to join the Company with effect from 1st April, 1977, or earlier by arrangement.

Salary negotiable from £5,000 p.a. with four automatic annual increments. Car, tax free subsistence allowance and other fringe benefits.

Write to Michael Hooker and Associates Limited, Box 100, Mutton Lane, Pottery Bar, Hertfordshire enclosing a career summary.

## PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

## CITY OF MANCHESTER CULTURAL SERVICE

## KEEPER OF THE GALLERY OF ENGLISH COSTUME

Senior Officer's Grade 1/2 (£4,239-£4,992 + £312 salary supplement)

Applicants, who must be graduates, should possess the Diploma of the Museums Association or be prepared to study for it. A sound knowledge of the history of costume is essential, and an interest in costume design is desirable. Candidates without museum experience will be considered only if they have outstanding qualifications in costume history and relevant experience.

Application forms and further details of the post are available from the Principal Assistant, Personnel, Central Library, St. A. Square, Manchester M2 6PD. Closing date is Saturday, February 1977.

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

## University of Wales

## DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY PROFESSOR

on Professorial range above £8,106

Requests (quoting Ref.) for details and application form to Personnel Section (Academic) Uwist, Cardiff CF1 3NU

Closing date: 28 Feb. 1977.

## University of Liverpool

## Department of Inorganic, Physical and Nuclear Chemistry

## THEORY OF PHOTOEFFECTS IN ADSORBATES

Applications are invited for an

## S.R.C. POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP

at an initial salary of either £5,335 or £6,335 per annum, with superannuation benefits. The post is for one year in the first instance, and may be renewed for a further year. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sales of Disney products in the European market.

## University of Leds

## DEPARTMENT OF PC Applications are invited

## TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP

In the Department of the University of Leds will be a temporary lectureship in the field of Physics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sales of Disney products in the European market.

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